THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,542—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY BOMBAY

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th Jan.	PERSIA	8000	....	....
27th "	CHINA	8000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	....
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
6th April	MARMORA	10500	....	....
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 426 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 488 or Rs. 537	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Birmingham	7000	1912	1912	13 Jan.	1912
City of Sparta	5415	....	....	20 Jan.	...
City of York	7819	....	....	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7513	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	23 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7805	19 Mar.	6 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	13 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 378	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Rd. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
28 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 15th Jan. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & O. M.
Dwarka ... 1695 Thurs. 18th Jan. 9 a.m. *C. M.
Linga ... 2184 Fri. 19th Jan. 6 A. M.† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.]
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 17th January, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura" 3358 tons on or about 13th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th January, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th Jan. 1912
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	....	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	....	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Glisnak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back... " 903 " 1,038*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 643 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... " 834 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the ds. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	24th Jan. 1912.
Austria	7588	G. Raicich	6th Feb. 1912.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Iloilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Penang	Bangkok	Tientsin
Pukot	Batavia	Hankow
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Yokohama
	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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Mackinnon's Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA;	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA.	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNGLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
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GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

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150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

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HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn!

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
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"SHELL" 150°

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose. Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

COEN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppressions. Re. 1-0 bottle.
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency this reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

FOR X'MAS SEASON!

SPECIAL REDUCTION in this article of MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in Boxes of 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 2 per box.

FRESHLY ARRIVED and now unpacked the following:—
DUTCH CHEESE BALLS in tin foil (cream do la cream) Rs. 2-14.
MUSCATEL RAISINS (Extra choice), in 3 lbs. boxes at Rs. 2.
IMPERIAL PLUMS, in 7 lbs. tin at Rs. 5-4.
FRESH MALAGA GRAPES (large size), in bulk.

Various other Brands of PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the well-known High Class Houses.

Visit our STORES early and it will pay you with the fullest satisfaction in the purchase of your Stores.

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.
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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 5 Forbes Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leasing Cases. By "V. R. E." Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

Leases of certain BUILDING PLOTS forming New Survey No. 64, situated at the junction of the Mahim Mori Road and the Tulsi Water Pipe Road, near the Mahim Station, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Collector of Bombay, in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1912, at 12 noon.

The conditions of sale and the plan of the Plots can be seen at the Collector's Office.

E. L. SALE,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
9th January 1912.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

DURING the absence of the Undersigned from Bombay, on deputation and leave with effect from 12th January, 1912, the Board of Directors have APPOINTED MR. REGINALD WOOLLCOMBE, to act as AGENT of the Company in India.

A. D. G. SHELLEY, Major R. E.,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

11th Jan. 1912.

NOTICE.

Estate of SHA KALIDAS PRAGJI (Porebunderwalla), late a Commission Agent, in the employ of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed KALIDAS PRAGJI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of March 1910, and Probate of whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 9th day of October, 1911, to MATHURADAS ZINABHAI, MANMOHANDAS KALIDAS and JIVANDAS PITAMBER, the Surviving Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors, at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, the Attorneys for the said Executors, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will deal with the assets as directed by the said Will having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1911.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the said Executors.

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	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
,, ,, Meerut	29	5
,, ,, Saharanpur	30	59
,, ,, Umballa	32	24
,, ,, Bareilly	32	35
,, ,, Bhatinda	33	21
,, ,, Ludhiana	34	51
,, ,, Ferozepore	34	58
,, ,, Lahore	36	50
,, ,, Kathgodam	37	30
,, ,, Amritsar	37	59
,, ,, Rawalpindi	44	31
,, ,, Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
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NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM,
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER;
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted on any length of time special contracts are made.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Khapatia Chakla in Nagarfalia, in the City of Surat.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Prasshanker Tripurashunker Dave, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th day of January, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the right, title, and interest of the above-named Insolvent, in the following valuable landed property, on the premises, at Surat.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land and ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house (including outhouses, kitchens &c.) standing thereon situate, lying and being in Khapatia Chakla in Nagarfalia, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards, or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 399 1-2, Tika No. 10 E. and in the Book of the Municipal Assessment under No. 88, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by High Road, leading from Panini Bhit to Khapatia Chakla, on or towards the east by Road, leading to Mayaram Caimsa's Pole, on or towards the South by Survey No. 398, house belonging to Kasidas Mayaram, and on or towards the West by Survey No. 400, house belonging to Bai Dahi and Laxmi, daughters of Ananshram Motiram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, tiled teapoys, jardinieres, single and double almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, single and double horned phonographs and records, iron-safes, walnutwood cottage piano by Joseph Wallis and Son.

By order of the office concerned—
4 new lux lamps and lamp accessories.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 " " victoria.
1 second hand office shigram.

SALE OF STEEL WHEEL LANDAU, high caste Arab Horse, furniture, Gold Jewellery, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the guardian of the estate of the minor Mahomed Ebrahim, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—furniture such as blackwood and teakwood cupboards, book-case, almyrah, round and writing tables, single and double cots, chairs, chest-of-drawers, large and small copper pots, lamps, crockery ware, 3 sets, each set of four gold bangles, gold necklace, rubber-tyred steel wheel landau by Lawrence, high caste Arab horse, harness, etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE A HEALTHY RESIDENCE ON THE SEASIDE SUBURB OF BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of two valuable leasehold properties belonging to the estate of the late Mr. William Bullock, situate at Land's End Bandora Hill near the Khoja Sanitarium adjoining the property of Mr Byramji Jeejeebhoy and facing the Sea.

Under instructions from Mr. William Alban Haigh-Brown the proving executor of the will of the late Mr. William Bullock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th day of February, 1912. at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), in two lots the following two valuable leasehold properties on the premises at Bandora.

Lot. No. 1.

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Land's End Bandora, in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement 4662 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow outhouses and stables erected thereon bearing New Survey No, 205A Street No. 53 and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. D. C. Pundole on the South and East by vacant land belonging to Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy and on the West by the property comprised in lot No. 2 all which premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1909, and expressed to be made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and William Bullock of the other part for the term of 50 years from the first day of January 1901 at an annual rent or Rs 75 with an option to renew at the expiration of the said term of 50 years for a further period of 21 years at a rental to be then fixed.

Lot. No. 2.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Land's End Bandora in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2,900 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow out houses and stables erected thereon bearing new Survey No. 205 and Street No. 51 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Cassumbhoy Nanjee on the South by vacant land and belonging to Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, on the East by the property comprised in Lot 1. and on the West by the vacant land the property of Merwanjee Dubash, all which premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 3rd day of August 1909, and expressed to be made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and William Bullock of the other part for the term of 50 years from the 1st day of January 1901 at an annual rent of Rs. 75 with an option to renew at the expiration of the said term of 50 years for a further period of 21 years at a rental to be then fixed.

N. B.—The above two bungalows each contain a drawing-room, dining room and more than 2 bed rooms servants' quarters, kitchen, stables and other outhouses. There is a pucca built large sweet well in Lot No. 2.

A good opportunity is afforded to any one desiring a very healthy evidence in an easily accessible and convenient sea side suburb of Bombay.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned as their office No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1912.

KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

KESHRANJAN

Is an immensely beneficial preparation. The greatest Indian Hair-Growing Tonic, most soothing and emollient in action. It is delightfully perfumed and is an absolute necessity for ladies' toilet.

KESHRANJAN—Commands the greatest confidence and sale all over the Indian Empire.

No disappointment.

No failure.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

SARVANGASUNDARA RASA
OR COMPOUND GOLD POWDER

This is one of the foremost medicine in Consumption or Phthisis. Its use cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis and allays all the painful symptoms and affections that supervene that dreadful disease Price per 7 doses, Rs. 3. Packing and postage, As. 3.

PRESCRIPTION... are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Se
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (American), M. S. Ch. 1. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 10-1 & 12, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOULD RS. 100 BE ANY GOOD TO YOU?

AT THE

ROYAL EXHIBITION.

We are giving money away.
Hearken! Listen! Permit an explanation.
Every visitor paying 8 ANNAS for admission to the EXHIBITION,
on SATURDAY, January 13th
will receive a numbered Coupon.
Promptly at 11-30, winning numbers will be drawn, on a platform close to the Himalayan Railway, and these numbers will be shown on a Magic Lantern Sheet, above the platform.
The first prize is to be Rs. 100, 2nd Rs. 25, 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes of Rs. 10 each.
CASH MONEY PRIZES (or equivalent)
HALF PRICE TICKET HOLDERS GET AN EQUAL CHANCE.
My word! there will be a crowd round that platform, it's a solid money chance that costs you nothing.
ADMISSION 8 Annas.
THE BOMBAY PLEASURE RESORT OF GROWING POPULARITY.
THE GREAT HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN RAILWAY
still busy,
The Wonderful Joy Wheel, The House of Nonsense, Cake Walk, Circling Wave, Rotating Enquines, etc.
Get ready for the great
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL NIGHT
This will be Bombay's Red Letter Event.
SPECIAL BAND ITEMS TO-NIGHT.
Will you be with us?
The Firework Show on Sunday evening next will be bigger than last Sunday's effort.
Get in before the crush.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong young horse, good stepper.
1 bay Arab horse, "Rose," winner of many races, about 14-2, fast and showy.
1 gentleman saddle, nearly new, in good order.
1 bay Aust pony mare, about 13-3, high, 7 years old, in excellent condition, has been used by a lady, both in saddle and harness, is absolutely quiet and reliable and is in daily use parted with only as the owner has gone home.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, valuable gold, diamond and pearl jewellery, such as leaf pattern gold bangles, curb bangles, gold coin brooches, gold tiger nail and ruby brooch, gold bracelets, large moon stone necklace, gold muff and jab chains, three vows watch chains, pendant lockets, one pearl and gold necklace, diamond sapphire and ruby locket, pearl bracelets, one watch chain with diamonds and rubies, pearl buttons ruby and diamond pins, ruby and diamond ear studs, coral, blue stones and diamond ear studs, gold diamond and emerald rings, etc., etc., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1912.

What's the use?

What's the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when ten minutes rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief?

Neuralgia is nothing but tortured nerves. But those nerves quivering with agony, unfit you for sleep, work or enjoyment. "Little's Oriental Balm" soothes, comforts, relieves—stops the pain.

And you are well.

To those who have tried hot bandages and various remedies without effect, the painstopping power of this wonderful Balm seems almost beyond belief.

If Neuralgia torments you, use Little's Oriental Balm. Keep a bottle always handy. It is the best insurance against all aches and pains.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Icilma
FLUOR CREAM
ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM
Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.
Of leading Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DE LISLE—Dec 24, at Roman Hill House, Colchester, the wife of Brig-Gen H de B de Lisle, C B, D S O, of a son.
HOLLAND—Dec 22, at 38 Rutland Gate, S W, the wife of Capt R O Holland, of a son.
SAUNDERS—Dec 21, at Imfulazane, Zululand, the wife of Sir Charles Saunders, K C M G, of a son.
WILSON—Dec 19, at 75 Eccleston Square, the wife of Capt F E Wilson, Indian Medical Service, of a son.
BARTHAM—Dec 19, at Bramcote Hall, Notts, the wife of Capt H B Bartram, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.
FOSTER—Dec 23, at Whiteigh Lodge, Crown Hill, the wife of Capt S L V Foster, of a daughter.
KIRK—Dec 23, at Shoddesden Grange, near Andover, the wife of Capt J W C Kirk, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf of a daughter.
SAYERS—Dec 20, at Easthill, Athlone, co Westmeath, the wife of Capt L D W Sayers, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUNINGHAME—Richards—Dec 16, at St Paul's Church, Onslow Square, S W, Engineer-Lieut David Duncan Cuninghame, R N, son of Capt Andrew Cuninghame, of Lee, to Ada Decima, daughter of the late Thomas B M Richard, Esq of Mutley, Plymouth.
HACKETT—BECKLEY—Dec 16, at Milwaukee, United States, James K Hackett, of New York, to Beatrice Mary, daughter of the late Lieut-Col T Beckley, R E and Mrs Beckley, of 8 Bryanston Street, Portman Square.

DEATHS.

ALLSOPP—Dec 28, at Ayrefield, Bournemouth, Lieut-Col the Hon Ranulph Allsopp, aged 63
MAXWELL-SCOTT—Dec 20, at Westside House, Wembledon, Lieut Michael Maxwell-Scott, R N, of Abbotsford Melrose, aged 31.
WOOD—Dec 21, at 9 Westbourne Street, Hyde Park, Capt James John Wood, late of the 45th Regt (the Sherwood Foresters).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m; night session (Saturdays) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim: "The truest test of success lies in the fulfilment of duty."—Cardinal Gibbons.

CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—This evening a concert will be held at the Seamen's Institute when all are cordially invited to attend.

Y. M. M. A.—The 2nd Extraordinary General meeting of the members of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held on Sunday the 14th instant at 10 a. m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, to elect the President and a Member of the Managing Committee.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, (SENIOR CLASS).—Miss. Sherene S. Paruck, M. A., will deliver the opening address of this session to-morrow, Sunday, at 9. a.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when all College students and members are cordially invited to attend. Subject :—"Our Way-side Thorns." The President will be the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.—Yesterday at the Head Police Office Mr. S. M. Edwardes C. V. O., I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, presented Coronation Durbar silver medals to the four editors of the local Indian Newspapers viz. : The "Bombay Samachar," the "Kaiser-i-Hind," the "Indian Spectator" and the "Rast Goftar," who were invited to the Coronation Durbar in Delhi as guests of the Government.

POSTMASTER AT HIS MAJESTY'S CAMP.—Mr. Bhagvant Rao Chavan, the Postmaster at Apollo St. Post Office, who was selected by the Postmaster General, Bombay, to act as Postmaster to the post office in their Imperial Majesties Camp at Delhi, has been decorated by the King-Emperor with the Royal Victorian Medal, in recognition of the efficient manner in which His Majesty's postal work, was dealt with with during the Durbar. Mr. Bhagvant has also received the Coronation Durbar Medal.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Figott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. S. & C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Militaire .....Gounod
Valse .....Septembre .....Godin
Selection .....The Balkan Princess ...Bubons
Characteristique .....Badinage .....Windeath
Polonaise .....Masken .....Faust
Selection .....Our Miss Gibbs .....Caryll
Two Step .....Arrah Wanna.....Moose

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

March .....Entry of the Gladiators ...J. Fucik
Overture .....Lodoiska .....Kelar Bela
a Serenade ...Birthday .....Eisoldt
b Gavotte .....The Way to the Heart .....Lincke
Selection .....The Quaker Girl .....Monckton
Valse .....Ciribiribin .....Bucalossi
a Characteristic Piece .....The Butterfly .....Bendix
b Pfeif-Lied. Come my love and dance with me .....Strauss
Selection .....Veronique .....Messager.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per s. s. "Islami" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. to-morrow, Sunday. Mails for Madagasker ports, Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Sallam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day, (Saturday) instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bagenz" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p. m. on Tuesday the 16th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

PRESENTATION TO RETIRING MANAGER.—The staff of the Singer Manufacturing Co. recently gave a cordial send-off to their popular chief agent and general manager, Mr. N. M. Patell. Mr. Frank Denison Brown representing the Singer Manufacturing Co., New York, took the chair and referred in very appreciative terms to Mr. Patell's services to the Company during the past 37 years. In the course of a speech Mr. A. H. Sakhatwalla paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Patell's capabilities as a business builder, and organiser and remarked among other things that it was not too much to say that the Company, owed it present proud position in India to his indefatigable zeal, his remarkable energy and his keen business capability. Mr. Sakhatwalla added that he could not let this opportunity pass by without saying a few words in reference to Mr. Patell's successor. It was a matter of most sincere congratulation and consolation to all the employes that in the person of Mr. Frank D. Brown, their new Agent and General Manager, they had fortunately secured a kind, considerate and capable officer. Mr. H. E. Master then read an address prepared for presentation to Mr. Patell. The Chairman, who had been in the Singer Co's service for nearly 28 years, said in response that he had been informed by his Board of Directors of the good work Mr. Patell was doing in India. In fact the Indian business was never spoken of without mentioning Mr. Patell, and the volume and quality of the business was often mentioned as a standard of what could be done in other far away countries. Mr. Patell in reply thanked his subordinates and spoke in a feeling manner of the work they had done for the Company in India during his management.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "China," Jan. 12.

THE P. and O. Co's mail steamer "China," with the English mails of the 29th December, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the following passengers :—

Agnew, Mr G D
Agutter, Miss F
Agutter, Master G
Aldam, Mr W C
Allen, Master F
Allen, Mr R A
Angell, Mr G
Arthur, Sir George
Asghar, Mr M
Ashton, Mr A
Ashton, Mr S E
Ashton, Mrs
Aziz, Mr N Z
Bates, Mr Denis H
Bell, Mr R
Bellairs, Major N
Bellairs, Mrs and child
Blackwell, Mr
Blackwell, Miss
Boalth, I M S, Capt W H
Boughton Leigh, Miss A
Bray, Mrs
Briggs, Mr A B
Briscoe, R N R, Capt
Briscoe, Mrs
Brown, Miss
Brown, Mr C E
Burman, Mr Andrew
Burns, Miss M
Bust, Mrs
Carless, Rev W F
Cartwright, Mr S W
Carver, Miss M C
Chamier, Mrs
Chopra, Mr S N
Clarke, Mrs H Sydenham
Clarke, Mr S H
Colton, Miss
Corbett, Miss V E
Cooper, Miss
Crawford, Mr M M
Crooks, Mr A J
Cullen, Capt W B A
Cunningham, Mr J R
Cussons, Miss E
Dalton, Mr F E
Daly, M R C S, L R C P, Dr J T
Dasgupta, Mr J K
Dick, Major Maxwell
Dickson, Miss
Dietz, M K
Draper, Miss
Edwards, Mr M B Glyn
Edwards, Mrs
Eisenberg, Mr L P
Eisenberg, Miss E
Eisenberg, Miss J
Elavia, Mr R L
Englehurn, Major E F
Feldwick, Mr J
Fernie, Miss
Finlay, Mr A G
Firebace, Col
Firebrace, Mrs
Forsyth, Miss M
Fowler, Master Alex
Fowler, Miss
Franck, Mr S M
Franck, Mrs
Gordon, Mrs F F
Gosling, Mr
Gravener, Miss
Gunstavino, Mr
Gunstavino, Mrs
Handcock, Mrs
Hartfood, Mr H I S t J
Hartree, Miss
Heath, Brig-Gen. F C
Heath, Mrs
Hildyard Mrs
Hill, Mr J G
Hocking, Master Herbert V
Hocking Master James R
Holmes, Mr H
Holmes, Miss
Halsted, Mr H W
Holt, Mr E
Horncastle, Mr E
James, Sergt G
Jameson, Miss
Kennedy, Mrs Myles
Kennedy, Miss M
Keown, Miss
Kubling, Miss S
Layard Lady
Lee, Miss Anna
Lee, Miss Lucy
Lightfoot, Mr
Lightfoot, Mrs
Longstaff, Mr L B
Longstaff, Mrs
Luard, Mrs and infant
Macdonald, Major H
Mackenzie, Mr K E
Mackenzie, Mrs, child and infant
Mackenzie, Sir Victor
MacNaught, Miss E M
Macphal, Mr G
Macphail, Mrs
Magnus, Mrs and infant
Mallett, Mr F and valet
Mann, Mr R
Mansel-Pleydell, Master H
Manus, Miss M C
Marshall, Mr J A G
McComb, Mrs R M
McInnes, Mr P J
Mead, Mr C H
Mead, Mrs
Meares, Mrs J W
Mizzen, Lance Corpl A
Mott, Miss J
Murray, Mr J
O'Connor, Mr T P
Olive, Miss
Page Roberts, D D, Very Rev W (Dean of Salisbury)
Page Roberts, Hon Mrs
Page Roberts, Miss Constance
Page Roberts, Miss Marcia
Percival, Mr R H
Prientley, Miss Edith
Purves, Mr W
Ralli, Mr Theodore
Raven, Major A W N
Ringreve, Mrs G
Robertson, Capt
Robertson, Mrs
Robertson, Miss
Robertson, Miss Grace
Robinson, Mr Walter
Robinson, Mr T
Rodwell, Mr E H
Rossiter, Mr H T
Rynd, Miss E
Scott, Mr H
Scott, Mrs, and child
Sharto, Miss Cynthia
Sievwright, Mrs, O and infant
Singer, Master
Smales, Miss D
Smith, Mr R H
Sopper, Mr
Spartali, Mr G
Stephanos, Mr A D
Stephanos, Mrs
Stewart, Miss A F
Stisfellagen, Mr
Stuart, Mr Villiers
Taylor, Mr L G D
Theobald, Mr G O
Thomas, Miss
Thompson, M A Rev E W
Thompson, Mr P G C
Tower, Mr J Alexander
Travers, Mr B
Travers, Mrs
Van Someren, Miss
Wallace, Mr R B
Wallace, Mrs
Waller, Mrs F C
Wares, Mrs D H and three infants
Wells, Mr H
Westall, Miss Winifred
White, Miss
Willan, Mr R H
Williams, Mr G P
Wilson, Master C
Woodhouse, Mr E G S
Wright, Mr A G
Wynter, Master Robt C
Zonni Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Persia," Jan. 13.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer s. s. "Persia for London :—

Aldworth, Mr T B
Anderson, Mrs Robert
Anderson, Mr W C
Ash, Mr S H
Baird, Miss
Bhabha, Mr and Mrs J H
Buchanan, Mrs L E
Bennett, Miss
Briscoe, Mrs
Bishop, Mrs
Carter, Mr F W
Cobbold, Mrs M F
Cullis, Mr H T
Console, Mr W
Crompton Roberts, Col C M, and Mrs
Carr, Mrs S
Cox, Mr Herold
Cathcart, Mr
Ditta, Mr Allah
East, Mr A
Emerson, Sir William
Dawes, Mrs Frank
Dawes, Mr Hugh
Drake, Brockman Maj D H
Ellis, Mr C W
Ellis, Mr T H
Fair, Mr W J
Fardon, Mr
Ferguson, Mr R
Fraser, Smith Mr
French, Mr
Forsey, Sir John
Gladstone, Mrs W B
Goddard, Mr R E.
Gordon, Mr A C
Green, Mr L
Green, Mr and Mrs M A
Grigg, Mr E W M
Gulbranson, Capt
H. E. The Viceroy's Chauffeur
Hayes, Miss E V
Hind, Mr W Mareden
Hind, Mrs
Hunter, Mr Lewis
Hewitt, Capt W H
Kuehler, Mrs
Keays, Mrs
Khambatta, Mr S D
Laxelles, Mr F
Lee, Mr St B
Lumley, Mr C C
Lambert, Mr C P
Medley, Mr Neville
Marston, Miss E
Master, Mrs A.
Miles, Mr E W T
Moses, Mr S B
Murray, Mr R A C
Murray, 2 Misses
Moore Capt F H
Martin, Mr O
Matanis, Mr
Manton, Mr
Oakley, Mr T
Parsons, Mr A A L
Penny, Mrs S H
Parsons, Mr A E B
Roney-Dougal, Mr and Mrs
Russell, Rev J M
Rennie, Capt P M
Rothfeld, Mr and Mrs
Rasmond, Mr
Schmidt, Mr A.
Singh, Mr S D
Steele, Miss R
Shore, Lt-Col R and Mrs
Sister, Mary Edith
Sister Mary Constance
Sinclair, Mr
Shotton, Capt W B
Spencer, Mr H
Simpson, Mr J W A
Sellar. Mrs and maid
Thomaides, Mr P J
Tillard, Mr P
Trikamnath, Sirdar Singh, Mr & Mrs
Tuck, Miss M M
Tweedie, Miss
Tweedie, Mrs G A
Turner, Mr R
Tarbet, Mr G
Thomson, Mr W B
Usborne, Mrs J M, 2 children and nurse
Vlasto, Mr P
Valcourt, Mr E de
Van Neck, Mr S B
Walmsley, Mrs and Miss
Walmsley, Mr W H
Warwick, Mr
Watt, Mr.
Waldron, Mr J B
Willis, Capt and Mrs H W, child and infant
Wood, Mrs W H
Williams, Miss E
Yule, Mr D

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m. yesterday :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
January 12, 1912.....	1	0
Same date last year.....	2	0
Total mortality from all causes.....	94	
Same date last year.....	109	

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED EXPERT FORGER.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Manbhai Girdhar of abetment of the forgery of an agreement, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, who is a man of over sixty years, was charged with the forgery of an agreement purporting to have been passed by one Manbhai Veridas in respect of a certain house and lands which had originally belonged to him, but were, on the date of the agreement, in the actual enjoyment of Manbhai Veridas.

The circumstances, which led to the discovery of this forgery were: In the course of an investigation by an Inspector of the C. I. D., he arrested an alleged professional expert forger, Somnath Ranchhod, at Umreth, in October 1910, and, on a search of his house being made, several documents were found from his house. One of them was a genuine agreement between Manbhai Veridas and the accused; another was a draft of a proposed forgery in the hands of Somnath; the third was the finally prepared forged document, while two others were attempted copies of the forged document which had been left incomplete, Somnath then made a detailed confession, describing the story of the forgery. He was then sentenced in another case to eight years' rigorous imprisonment, but, as his assistance was required in further investigation, his sentence was temporarily suspended. In this case, he was granted a pardon and he gave evidence as an approver. The motive of the accused in forging the agreement was to get back his mortgaged property without paying any moneys to his creditor.

The accused was convicted and sentenced as above stated.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Appeal Dismissed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who convicted Sadhu Kusa of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Kasi Kabirudin, instructed by Mr. P. V. Nijsure, appeared for the accused and applied for the admission of the appeal.

The prosecution case was that in July last, the accused took away his son-in-law, Kashiram, from the village of Mandal to another village eight miles off, to live with him, that he killed him on the way, buried the body, burned the clothes and said nothing about it, until the curiosity of relations led him to make certain statements and to show the corpse and the burned clothes. The deceased, it appeared, was bound to the accused by a contract of service which he hated and he took various opportunities to run away. The accused, in a fit of annoyance ill-treated the deceased severely, but he had no intention at the time of inflicting such injuries as caused death.

Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

A PRINCE'S CLAIM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar of Jasdan charged Mr. Abdulla Khakibhoy Readymoney with disposing of stolen property, namely a pair of bracelets, which formed part of jewellery, which the complainant had once pledged with the Indian Special Bank, as security for a loan advanced. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. H. H. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Abdul Hussein, the late Protector of Pilgrims, examined by Mr. Godinho, said the jewellery had been pledged with him by Craig. At first he did not know whom the jewellery belonged to, but later on he came to know that it was the complainant's property. He (the witness) was acting as agent of Ranipara and pressed Craig to redeem the loan. Arrangements were then made for the transfer of the jewellery to the Indian Specie Bank. His claim against the complainant amounted to Rs. 75,000. The witness, on being shown the bracelets, said that in the lot pledged with him, there was a bracelet similar in pattern and design to this, but to the best of his belief the pearls in that bracelet were of a superior quality.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said that a list of property pledged with him had been made and signed originally by Craig only and subsequently signed by the complainant also. Some of the jewellery before the Court was then shown to the witness, who identified a part of it, and said that some had not been pledged with him. The witness further said that he had had the jewellery which had been pledged with him appraised. It was valued by Rosenthall at Rs. 1,32,000.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused under Section 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said he had known Craig since 1905. He and Craig intended to go into partnership and the witness was to finance the concern. The jewellery was pledged by Craig. In his financial difficulties both Readymoney and Craigh used to assist him. About May 1907, being pressed for money, he (the witness) appealed to Craig to assist him. Craigh and Readymoney used to be friends. Craigh was the first to tell him about the loan from the Bank. The witness objected to the loan being in Craigh's name but was eventually persuaded by Mr. Chunilal who said that the addition of Craigh's name was a mere formality and was necessary for the purpose of complying with the Banks rules. Mr. Chunilal knew perfectly well that the witness was not a ruling chief. It was never pointed out to him that the loan could not stand in his name as he was a resident of a Native State and was going to England. The witness' objection to the account being in Craig's name, the latter's impecuniosity. He (the witness) admitted that he had drawn the promissory note in Craig's favour and Craig had endorsed it in favour of the Bank. He had not given a pro note in favour of the accused, but it was drawn in favour of Craig and subsequently endorsed by Readymoney. He did not know whether the accused had endorsed the note for Rs. 53,000. The witness was shown the list of articles purchased from Rosenthal and said it must have been in his possession prior to 1909. The jewellery was worn by the ladies of his family. He had borrowed money from others. The witness knew Nur Mahomed Cassum and had met him at Readymoney's shop. His loan transactions were sometimes of a personal character, Craig used to pledge jewellery in name. He said the jewellery with Abdul Hussen. It remained with him for fourteen months. The pearls were the same as the original.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said Mr. Bomanji Kashinath was accompanied by Mr. Ghandhy and the accused, when he came to the Bank. The accused undertook to be guarante for the large sum of Rs. 53,000. He probably did it, because he wanted to have a finger in the pie. Mr. Chunilal did not demand another guarantor. The accused received no commission or remuneration for standing guarantee for that sum. After that, in August, he (the witness) took another loan of Rs. 15,000 from the accused, in return for which he handed over to him papers relating to a claim of his on the then Prince Ranjitsinhji, who owes him some money. He asked the accused not to publish the papers as that would create a furore. He also handed over certain policies of insurance. These policies were not valueless. He was threatened with prosecution by the accused's solicitors on the ground that the policies were valueless. He recovered Rs. 35,000 from Prince Ranjitsinhji in England in 1908, or 1909, and he gave a letter to the latter to recover the papers in question from the accused after paying Rs. 15,000. These papers were handed over to Prince Ranjitsinhji's representative. He pocketed the money he recovered from the Prince and did not pay it to the accused. Prince Ranjitsinhji must have paid for the papers, otherwise the accused would not have handed them over to his representative. His relations with the accused had been more than friendly even after the threat of prosecution in respect of the policies. The policies were not bogus, but had lapsed, and it was perfectly understood that the accused was to pay the premiums of the policies. He wrote to the accused authorizing him to sell off the diamonds saying he would make up the deficiency. The value of the diamonds pledged with Mr. Kashinath was Rs. 55,000 then.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BOMBAY.

Coroner's Inquest.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the inquest touching the death of Badshah Gul, a private in the 127th Baluch Regiment, which occurred in camp at Marine Lines.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, produced a statement which the deceased had made before him on the 9th instant, in camp at Marine Lines, where witness had proceeded at the request of Superintendent Flanagan. The deceased's statement was as follows : "Badashir stabbed me with bayonet sword on the night of the 8th instant. I can not give any reason. I have no ill-feeling with Badashir."

Questioned by Badashir, the deceased stated he had done nothing to Badashir.

Badashir Mir, in his statement said that about twelve midnight while all were asleep in the tent, the deceased passed his hand on his (deponent's) chest. He thought the deceased was asleep. After that the deceased again touched his person which gave him offence. He became angry and struck the deceased with his bayonet.

The jury returned a virdict that the death of deceased was caused by his being stabbed with a bayonet through the chest and abdomen by Badashir Mir Nasir. The jury added the following rider : The jurors are of opinion that there was great provocation.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Amritlal Dayaram, Chairman of the Bombay "Bone Jewellery" Works Limited, with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,36,000 and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 22,335. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. W. Sills, agent of Messrs. Kaesar and Walter, manufacturing jewellers, Pforzheim, Germany, was examined.

Some more evidence was recorded, and the further hearing was adjourned.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

The following let

LIGHT RAILWAYS IN SIND.

Opening of Another Feeder Line.

The formal opening of the Mirpur Khas Khadro Light Railway, Sind, took place at Mirpur Khas Station on New Year's Day, and became the occasion for some unusually interesting speechmaking. The importance of the enterprise to Sind, the success with which the work has already met, the vigour with which it is being further prosecuted, the appreciation by Government of the beneficence of these feeder railway construction exploits, and the official resolve to countenance and encourage their extension—all these ideas were brought into happy prominence by the speakers and created an impression such as will spread over the whole province and beyond it.

The Mirpur Khas-Khadro Feeder Railway, which is in effect an extension northwards of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Railway, is the second line constructed by Sind Light Railways, Ld. It serves the northern lands watered by the Jamrao Canal and facilitates access to a part of Sind little known to many—the Makhi dhand, a veritable sportman's paradise. The line, which is lightly laid, has cost, roughly, eight and a half lakhs of rupees. Its coming has been most welcome to the people of Khadro, Sinjhoro, Jhol and other small towns in the neighbourhood. The movement of produce will be much facilitated, and the passenger traffic is expected to be large. The total length of the extension is a trifle under 50 miles. The line has been formally passed by the Government inspector for a speed of 20 miles an hour and for night running.

A party of directors, shareholders and guests took train from Karachi on Sunday night, and after a peaceful night's rest in the carriages, started off from Hyderabad in a special train at dawn, with their numbers increased by new arrivals. At Mirpur Khas a further accession of spectators, coupled with festive decorations in and about the railway station, completed the holiday look of the scene.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman, Mr. Webb, said:—

A little over two and a half years ago, it was my good fortune to stand on this very spot and to invite your predecessor in office to open the first light feeder railway which public enterprise had attempted in Sind. That railway—the Mirpur-Khas-Jhudo Feeder has so far proved not unsuccessful, and the shareholders have been encouraged to extend the scope of their operations. Their first effort in railway building was made to serve the lands watered by the Southern Section of the Jamrao canal. The country away to the North still lacked the facilities which a light railway affords, and to this area we have accordingly devoted our attention. The new railway which we are about to inspect starts from Mirpur Khas and runs roughly due north to Khadro via Khan, Patoyun, Bobi Road, Jhol and Sinjhoro. The line crosses the Jamrao twelve miles from here, and for the remainder of its length is laid to the Eastward of the canal.

On our southern line—the Jhudo railway, the traffic, especially passenger traffic, has fully come up to our expectations and we look for a certain increase as the country becomes more developed. On our northern extension,—the Khadro feeder, we expect to obtain still better results as the country is already more cultivated and the population somewhat more numerous than in the districts around the tail of the Jamrao. In this connection the question of roads and bridges is of considerable importance to us. Existing roads have come into being without reference to the feeder railways now available. We trust that Government, in view of the now altered conditions, will give our light railways the benefit of their valuable consideration, when new roads and bridges have to be constructed or when the present roads and bridges may need money to be spent on them in repairs.

As a matter of fact our whole prosperity is closely bound up with the success of Government's chief work in these parts, I mean, the Jamrao canal. If this canal succeeds, we succeeded: if the canal fails, our earnings dwindle. Little wonder, in these circumstances, that we watch the canal with the very closest attention. We notice, to mention one important matter, that notwithstanding that the Nara Supply Channel (through which the Jamrao draws its water from the Indus) was choked with sand and snags in consequence of the great floods of 1908, no signs of any bund or embankment have yet appeared, to protect the Supply Channel from a similar mishap in the future. No doubt, the matter is receiving careful attention Those who have invested portions of their savings in our Company, will I am quite sure feel happier if they know that the Nara Supply Channel is quite safe in the future. The cultivators, too, who depend upon the canal, will also feel greater confidence and will show greater enterprise in cultivation. And there seems to be plenty of room for expansion I am glad to say. As far as we are able to make out, only about thirty per cent. of the gross area served by the Jamrao Canal is at present cultivated every year. Contrast this with one of the great Punjab canals,—the Chenab Canal for example. In the case of the Chenab Canal, I am informed that roughly, "seventy" per cent. of the gross area is cultivated—and that too, I believe, without the assistance of manure. We hardly expect that the Jamrao will rival the Chenab in its proportion of area under cultivation to gross area served, but there is obviously room for a considerable increase in the cultivated area served by the Jamrao. It is not for me to suggest how this development can best be brought about. That we can leave in full confidence to the expert officers of Government, on the spot. Suffice it to say that we feel quite certain that the development is coming, and with it an assured expansion in the utility,—and earnings, of Sind Light Railways.

I must not conclude without expressing the grateful thanks to the manager of the Jodhpore Bikanir Railway—and particularly to Mr. Fearfield, for their work in constructing the line that we are about to open. We know that they have encountered more than one difficulty, but happily all have been overcome, and the construction work has at length been brought to a successful conclusion.

It now only remains for me on behalf of the Directors and shareholders of this Company to express our thanks to you, Sir, for coming here today, and consenting to open the Mirpur Khas-Khadro extension. I now beg to hand you the "Line Clear" or permission for our Special Train to start on the tour of inspection, and I beg, on behalf of the Shareholders of Sind Light Railways that you will now declare the Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway open.

The "line clear" was contained in a handsome silver casket, and Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar, after receiving this interesting presentation, rose to perform the opening formality in the following notable speech:—

Mr. Webb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I comply with Mr. Webb's request to give 'line clear and declare this new feeder railway open, you must allow me to express my thanks to the Directors of Sind Light Railways Ltd. for the compliment they have paid me in inviting me to take a hand in this interesting ceremony. My only claim to the honourable part in the proceedings so kindly assigned to me is that, although I am in name the head of the District through which this Railway runs, I am, I believe, the only person present this morning who, so far, has had no opportunity of doing a hand's turn to promote its progress. However, now at the eleventh hour the Directors have most opportunely come to my rescue and given me a part in to-day's proceedings whereby this reproach is in some measure removed—and if any one is critical enough to suggest that it is a part which combines a maximum of distinction with a minimum effort, I plead guilty, but venture to urge in extenuation that I have given up two days of my Christmas camp and forcibly ejected my guests in order to perform it.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, the Mirpur-khas-Khadro feeder owes its existence primarily to three things:—First to the indomitable energy of the Hon. Mr. Webb, as to which I am sure I need say nothing more, for are not the results thereof writ large on the recent history of Sind and indeed of India; secondly to the engineering skill of Mr. Fearfield which has surmounted or circumvented all the various difficulties by the way; and last but not least, to the far sighted enterprise of the shareholders. I confess that I look upon that enterprise with a somewhat envious eye, for I flatter myself I should have been equally farsighted but for two obstacles. One is that I am (or believe I am) precluded by the rules from taking shares in a commercial concern in my own district, and the other is that unlike you, gentlemen, I had nothing to invest. However, despite these disadvantages, I observe with surprise no little gratification that I am getting a return from the Railway—truly an unearned increment—before any of you. For owing to the generosity of the Directors I am receiving this very handsome casket which (if Government will allow me to retain it), I shall always keep as a valued reminder of this most interesting occasion, and for which I offer you my most cordial thanks.

Well gentlemen, I should like to congratulate Mr. Webb, Mr. Fearfield and the shareholders on the completion of their new line and to wish them as great a success with it as they have had with their Jhado line, the shares in which are now I see at a fancy figure, and the dividends from which doubtless keep you all in affluence. To insure that success the first essential is, as Mr. Webb has indicated, a perennial supply in the Jamrao Canal. I am not going to give any guarantees about the supply—that so of chicken comes home to roost—but there is one thing which I am prepared to guarantee, and that is that no money will be grudged and no effort will be spared to make the Jamrao the success it ought to be. During the last two years more than 1½ lakhs have been spent in improvement project and further extensions and improvements, to the tune of a lakh, are now in progress under the energetic superintendence of my friend Mr. Lang, whose absence to-day is doubtless due to his anxiety to see the lakh properly and promptly spent. I do not think that even the most hardened grumbler can suggest that the Jamrao is a neglected canal—on the contrary, it would be fairer to call it Government's favourite child. I do not think that on this side of India any Executive Engineer or, for the matter of that any District officer of any department has as many gazetted officers serving under him as the Executive Engineer, Jamrao Canals, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of publicly testifying to the immense interest they all take in the success of their canal. But, gentlemen, all the King's horses and all the King's men cannot make a good year on the Jamrao unless we have a fairly good river, and if this year the results have not been quite satisfactory, it is the same story everywhere, and we cannot expect a canal which depends for its supply on an inundation river to work like a machine. Every now and then we may get a bad year, but you may rest assured that everything that can be done to minimize the effect of such a year will be done.

Then there is our old enemy the boll-worm, who has sometimes been a bit too much for us. Here again I am not rash enough to commit myself to any definite prophecy, but continued experiment are being made by the Imperial Entomologist and we hope to be able to wage war successfully of this pest before long. (Applause).

It will interest you to hear that we hope to have a large area under American cotton next season. Government have just sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of seed and we still all look forward to a bumper crop being carried by your new railway, just to give it a good start. As to the roads and bridges, to which Mr. Webb has referred, I am ready to pledge myself and my successors to do all we can, with the rather limited resources at our disposal, to meet your wishes, and we shall always be most glad to receive your suggestions for improvements in this direction.

On behalf of the officers of this district and the dwellers therein, I offer your Railway a very hearty welcome. A part from the material prosperity which we hope it may bring to the district as well as to the shareholders, it will be an immense administrative convenience, and if we can induce you to extend your operations in other directions hereafter we shall be only too pleased.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think it is about time we got under way, and it only remains for me to perform the mysterious operation known as giving line clear. I trust it doesn't commit me to any rash guarantee that that there are no stray camels or wandering bullock-carts on the line between here and Khadro. With every possible reservation of that sort, I now hand the line clear to Mr. Fearfield and declare the Mirpurkhas-Khadro feeder duly open. (Cheers.)

After some group photographs had been taken, the whole party took seats in the special train and proceeded for an inspection of the new line. The features of the project, engineering and economic, were attentively examined by the guests and carefully explained by the hosts, and at the conclusion of the tour the Chairman of the Company, in bringing the events to a close, on behalf of the Directors, formally thanked Mr. La Touche, Mr. Fearfield and other officers of the Jodhpur Bikanir Railway for the excellent arrangements and added the following significant remarks:—

Every additional hundred miles of feeder lines added to the great metre gauge railway systems of Northern India makes the necessity for the extension of those systems to the seaboard at Karachi more and more imperative. The remaining link yet to be constructed—from Hyderabad to Karachi—is only a shade over a hundred miles, and we are glad to think that this inevitable development has been so far recognised by the Government of India, that a site for the metre gauge terminus in Karachi, is, I understand, already in process of being ear-marked. With the completion of this long over-due development, traffic to and from Karachi over the metre gauge systems, from and to all districts as far as Delhi may be expected to receive a marked stimulus,—a stimulus in which our little lines will, of course, share. The transfer of the seat of Government to Delhi,—a central point in Northern India into which one end of our Sind and Rajputana metre gauge systems enters, is not expected to handicap us in any way in our efforts to bring about the early completion of the other end of the system, I mean the small link from Hyderabad to Karachi.—"Sind Gazette."

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Dec. 23.

Sub-Lieut. K. F. Dyke Acland has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (June 15, 1911). Gunner W. Hawkins has, this day, been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner.

Admiralty, 26th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909:—

Lieutenant John Kiddle has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 22nd December.

Sub-Lieutenant George Francis Locke Marx has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th April.

Admiralty, 27th December.

Engineer-Lieutenant Cyril Edward John Hammond has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer-Commander in His Majesty's Fleet.

The Reverend John Walter Barnwell Moore, B.A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant James Archibald Hodges to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th December.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant James Richards Carnon has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 22nd December.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant William Francis Smallbone has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 28th December.

The following Sub-Lieutenanst have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:

Arnold John Miley. Dated 30th March.

Arthur Edgar Buckland. Dated 30th September.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th May, 1904—

Chief Carpenter James Surman Beeting Tout has this day been granted the rank of Carpenter-Lieutenant on being pensioned.

Carpenter John William Sheldrake has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 29th December.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—

Lieutenant William Woolley has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

The Reverend Charles Francis Wellesley Wilkinson, B. A., has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DEVON AND DELHI.

Pioneers of East India Company.

On St. George's Eve, in the year of grace 1601, when the Virgin Queen filled England's throne there sailed out of Torbay, with full canvas set to the bluff April breeze, a well-found fleet of five good ships. Each flew a new flag, and turned her bow bravely to an unknown port.

On December 7, writes a correspondent, in the waning weeks of 1911, the King-Emperor of India made his State entry into Imperial Delhi to assume, in person in the historic capital of the Great Moghuls, the sovereignty of that vast empire which is as the brightest jewel in the British Crown.

Three hundred and ten years thus stretch back to that sailing from the shores of Devon of the first East Indiamen to quest for wealth under the charter and the flag of the Honourable East India Co. Crowded years of history-making have they been; and many a brick have Westcountrymen laid on the edifice of Empire which now culminates in the glowing scenes about to be enacted within the walls of Delhi.

THE RED DRAGON.

Big ships, big trade, big sovereignty, all that makes England big and powerful among the nations date really from that eventful day in spring when the Red Dragon, with her four companions fluttering in her wake, left Devon's tors and moors to windward. So much has sprung from this memorable voyage that its story forms a necessary, though all to little known, prelude to any adequate chronicle of Anglo-Indian happenings leading up to this wonderful Delhi Durbar.

Portuguese navigators, England's earliest rivals as world-wide colonizers, were first in the field in securing a monopoly of Oriental commerce. They were followed by the Dutch, whose grasping policy in the matter of the price of pepper—which they raised from three shillings to six and even eight shillings per pound—led the merchants of London to meet together and resolve on financing for themselves a voyage to the realms of spice and pepper. Accordingly they petitioned the Privy Council for letters patent of incorporation, and on the last day of the sixteenth century Queen Elizabeth signed the charter under which the Honourable East India Company was created. The company was composed of 220 "gentlemen, merchants, and persons of repute," the executive being placed in the hands of a court of governors who seem to have been an eminently businesslike body from the first. Little time was lost at any rate in equipping the first fleet. Five ships were bought and immediately fitted, and provisioned for a twenty months' voyage. They were the "Mohil Scourge," renamed the "Red Dragon," of 600 tons; the "Hector," 300 tons; the "Ascension," 260 tons; the "Susan," 240 tons; and the "Guest," 100 tons. The cautiously thrifty spirit with which the company embarked on its venture is illustrated by the bargain struck over the purchase of the "Susan," for which a sum of £1,600 was paid, the vendors agreeing to buy back the vessel for half that sum at the end of her first voyage.

THE FIRST COMMANDER.

The command of this first fleet of East Indiamen was entrusted to Captain James Lancaster, whom historians now acknowledge to have been the pioneer of English trade with the East, and than whom no better man could have been found. If not exactly a Devonian himself—his birthplace is unknown, and the adventure-loving seaman remembered nothing more of his youth than that he was, as he said, "brought up among the Portuguese"—he was of good Westcountry stock, and, what war best of all he had helped the mighty Drake to drum the Spaniards from the seas. A Drake's man was this James Lancaster, who, under Devonshire's own Sir Francis, had sailed the "Bonaventure" down Channel to meet the "Armada." Nor was he any stranger to that long voyage round the Cape, which Drake had accomplished long before him, for ten years earlier he had sailed with Raymond and Foxcroft from Plymouth to the East, and after lying becalmed for weeks and losing one vessel with all hands, Lancaster returned home with only 25 men left out of the 198 had doubled the Cape with him. But he had captured some pepper laden ships, and peppered more with good English round shot until he had already virtually broken the Portuguese monopoly of the East India trade.

This was the man, then, who hoisted his flag as admiral of the East India Co.'s fleet as he sailed out of Torbay into the Channel, with Capt. Davies—another hero of those spacious Sea King's days—second in command, with the title of Pilot-Major, aboard the "Hector." The five ships were manned by 500 men, most of them hardy Westcountry sailors. The equipment and victualling had been completed at a cost of £6,600, and a cargo valued at £4,545 was placed aboard. This comprised iron and tin and lead from Cornish mines, and cloth and wood from Devonian looms, eighty pieces of Devonshire kersies being an important item on the loading list. Not least of all, James Lancaster bore "a commission of martial law" and letters from the Queen to the Eastern Kings. From Torbay to Table Bay, the little fleet, sailed without adventure, but the sailors suffered terribly from scurvy, a circumstance which recalls another point of interest to all seafarers in connection with this first voyage of the East India Compay's vessels. The "Dragon's" men, records one old chronicler, "stood better in health than the men of the other ships, because the general brought to sea with him certain bottles of the juice of lemons, which he gave to each one, as long as it would last, three spoonfuls every morning." It is curious that the virtue of this simple specific should have been overlooked for nearly a couple of centuries afterwards, though James Lancaster was evidently quite familiar with it.

Without recounting in detail, the further incidents attending this initial voyage, it may be recalled that in a few years the East India Company spent half a million sterling and reaped profits at the handsome rate of 138 per cent. By the time James the First was on the Throne, the Company was building its own ships, and with the launch of the Trade's Increase, happy augury in names, accounted at that time the "goodliest and greatest ship yet built," the era of big and ever bigger ships set in, and the shipbuilding industry received a great impetus.

LINKS WITH INDIA.

There are other links than Lancaster's epoch-making voyage to connect Devon and Delhi in Anglo-Indian history. Years before the adventure from Torbay, Sir John Burroughes had startled the sailors and shoremen of Devon by towing into Dartmouth, a gigantic carrack which he had captured from the Portuguese. The Madre de Dios, as the ship was named, was of 1,600 tons, and carried 36 brass cannon, and she was by far the largest vessel seen in English waters until that time.

Dartmouth shared with Plymouth the distinction of being the only British ports, besides London, at which the company could ship bullion or import without payment of Customs. In the first twenty years' operations of the Honourable East India Company, 86 ships were sent to India, and £613,000 worth of bullion was exported, the rest of the exports to the East Indies comprising minerals and stuffs to the value of £319,000, much of it of Westcountry mining or manufacture.

While figures multiplied marvellously and filled ponderous pages in the ledgers of East India House, romance, too, found its glittering way into the story of these three hundred years. Of Westcountry family, if I mistake not, was that Gabriel Boughton, whose fee for timely medical aid to a beautiful Hindoo princess was an invaluable concession to the Honourable East India Company, in whose service he was as a surgeon. Jehanara was the favourite daughter of that Shah Jehan, who was the immediate predecessor of the famous Aurungzebe. One night when retiring to her own room, the princess set her dress aflame at a corridor lamp. It was Boughton's fortune to be at hand in time to save the girl from a hideous death, and the grateful Ruler, with characteristic Indian generosity, commanded the young surgeon to name his own fee. Asking nothing for himself, 1-2 abriel Boughton obtained for the company a licence for unlimited trade throughout the empire, and permission to erect factories in new and unexploited regions.

It was a Westcountryman, scion of a distinguished Cornish family, who as Earl of Godolphin and Lord High Treasurer of England arbitrated in 1708, on the differences between the old East India Company and a new concern chartered ten years previously, and his decision consolidated the rival traders into that powerful body which later wielded political as well as commercial authority over India's vast expenses, and whose sovereign sway over millions of dusky subjects was only ended with the suppression of the Mutiny and the passing of the Act of 1858, by which, "for the better Government of India," the powers of the company were finally transferred to the Crown.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 86 YEARS

and is still the most successful remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all

CHEST DISEASES.

MRS. HATFIELD, Sydney Cottage, Balderton, Newark, says—
"I should not have lived had I not taken Congreve's Elixir."

MRS. ALICE JONES, 17, Tower Hill, Trefynant, near Ruston, says—
"I couldn't be better and I feel I have to thank Mr. Congreve for it."

The Rev. JOHN EVANS writing of his daughter, who tried Congreve's Elixir after suffering for 12 years, says—
"My daughter is now very healthy and as strong as ever."

MR. J. LL. THOMAS, Mcefre Hall, near Oswestry, North Wales, says—
"I was thoroughly cured by Congreve's Elixir."

MRS. COURTNELL 32, Hampshire Street, Landport, Portsmouth, says—
"Congreve's Elixir has done wonders for me."

MRS. CLARK, 48, Harrrowby Street, Liverpool, writing of her little daughter, says—
"I was afraid of her going into decline. Congreve's Elixir removed all anxieties."

Congreve's Elixir relieves worst cases.

IT IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.

Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

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LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

LEMCO AND MILK is a powerful, tissue building, invigorating, readily digested food tonic. A glass twice a day does more for invalids, delicate children, anaemic and "nervy" people, than change of air. Add ½ to ½ teaspoonful of Lemco to half a pint of warm milk.

Lemco

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

THE SAFEST DRINK ABOARD SHIP

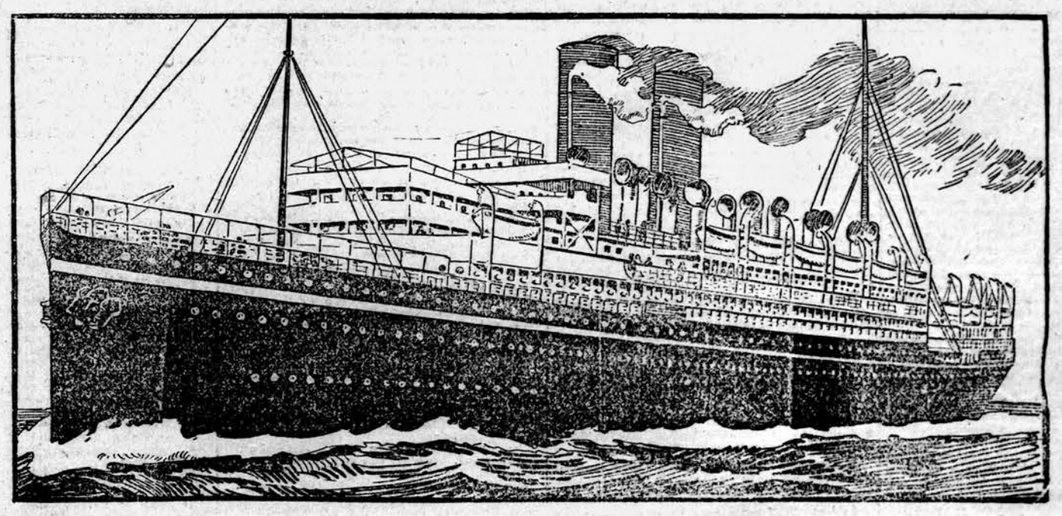
IS

A TONIC
A DIGESTIVE

O.T.

A Stimulant
Without Alcohol
or Gas.

Although not put forward as a cure for Sea Sickness it has been proved that one of the best drinks on a sea voyage is O.T. This beverage is a stomachic of undoubted merit, whose action tones the stomach, aids digestion, and tends to prevent the unpleasant sensations of nausea which accompany Sea Sickness. We have unsolicited Testimonials from hundreds of people, who express gratitude for benefits derived from O. T. on a Sea Journey. If you contemplate a Sea Trip, ascertain if you can get O. T. aboard the vessel you intend travelling by, and if you cannot, take a few bottles with you, and you will find that O.T. is not only a delicious drink, but that it will also help to make your trip a pleasant one. You can buy O.T. at almost every Port of call.



The New P. & O. STEAMER "MEDINA" on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled to India for the Coronation Durbar.

O.T. IS A REAL THIRST QUENCHER IN HOT WEATHER.

Although slightly hot, yet it is the most effective drink in the world for Satisfying Thirst, for Gratifying the Palate, for Refreshing the Body.

HOW TO DRINK O.T.

Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed Ice if desired, to Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water. O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath. A wine-glass of O.T., neat, sipped after meals, is excellent for relieving Indigestion.

DRINK O.T. AT AND AFTER MEALS

O.T. is of special value as a meal time drink. It greatly promotes Digestion, and helps the stomach to perform its office. It is rich in nourishment and tonic properties derived from the finest and purest natural foods—Fruits and Herbs.

O.T. is the only non-alcoholic liqueur in the world, and therefore it is specially suitable for Ladies. It really does what a liqueur is supposed to do, namely, aids Digestion.

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

EN PASSANT.

It has been said that the average Londoner knows less about his City from a 'show' point of view than the occasional visitor. Riding once on the time honoured seat of the old type of 'Bus the driver rather astonished me by remarking that, though born and bred within the sound of St. Paul's, (which we were just passing at the time) he had never seen the inside of the building. But as we neared the terminus where a change of horses became usual this worthy—with an indicative jerk of the thumb—volunteered the information that the "best glass of bitter in town" was available at the tavern hard by. The hint of course served. A Canadian recently paid his first visit to the great city and among other impressions (summed up in the words 'London is delightful') he records that during his stay he had only found six Londoners who had been to the National Gallery. In a few items he considered the procedure obtaining in the larger cities of the West is to be preferred to that found in the great Metropolis. Seats in Theatres for instance are more expensive, besides which one becomes mulcted in fees for cloak rooms, programmes, &c—extras, unknown out there. People are allowed to smoke in the London tubes, adding foulness to an already vitiated atmosphere. This is not permitted in underground railways in New York. A somewhat apt comment, and one tending to verify the axiom that use can almost change the stamp of nature, is that referring to young men of position, and probably, in many cases, of artificial inclinations that way, who would not at home stoop to do work which they find themselves taking up quite naturally in the Colonies.

Good old London? Here and there the retired Anglo-Indian may be found dispersed elsewhere in the United Kingdom, but the majority, if they settle at home at all, will be found within half an hour's ride of the great city, where eminently the "man can be the man for a that, not caring a brass button if he knows nobody or if he knows everybody. A few of course provident or lucky as the case may be are able to cut a similar dash to that facilitated by their sometime position in India, minus adulation and lick-spittling, for the relief of which they may cry 'much thanks,' but the greater majority, if they have been family men, and serving, we will say under a benign Government retire with little else than a pension, virtually consolidated from just that little difference in a life's salary between Official and Business service. Of late Government has more encouraged the Provident fund system, indeed, has made it compulsory for recent appointees to her service. Strange to the minds of many will appear an incident (recently recorded) where the estate of a lately deceased civilian—one of the most eminent of his time—was declared at considerably under £2,000, a less sum than he drew as a yearly salary for the greater part of his career. Instances like this are not so rare, but they miss the notice of the chronicler. The Civilian whose lines of life lie in the immediate glare of Headquarters certainly partakes of glory, but pays for it in the lessening of opportunities for saving which are proportionate to the calls upon him for entertaining. The educational exigencies of sons and daughters most of us have to face. Luckier from the former point of view are those who spend their official lives in District work whether covenanted or locally appointed. Of the latter category there are however few who can save under any circumstances. Many of them aim at a higher career for their sons than afforded in their own line, which (and instances are common) means the cutting down of life's necessities in the home for a problematical future. So that the actual savings of paterfamilias amount to just about enough to jingle on a tombstone.

Dr. Hook, the Suffragan Bishop of Kingston on Thames has lately been labelled "too old", by the War Office, to hold an appointment as Honorary Chaplain. He is 67 years of age which stands for nothing if, as he infers in the article I quote from, in a recent issue of the Standard, he can continue to travel some thousands of miles through his Diocese to carry on his normal duties which are by no means a sinecure. Nearly half of these Divines of Sees in the United Kingdom are on the wrong side of sixty, and experience indicates in many notable directions that the zenith of power and eminence is not reached until a greater age. The trend of opinion perhaps is in favour of the younger man even to an unreasonable an undue bolstering up of the generation. The man in the street is at a loss at times to understand why some particularly experienced and mellowed official is ear marked for retirement on due date, when every project of his has been universally voted sound if not indeed brilliant. Fifty-five, in India is as we know the statutory age of retirement, but extensions, though not encouraged, are now and then granted. In such cases Government invariably scores being able to retain men of invaluable experience (especially in Clerical departments) in whose hands details are safe though the responsible chief may be constantly changed. The career of such a one occurs to mind at the moment. He had risen to the highest place obtainable in his department, and several years previous to the legal age-limit had qualified for the maximum pension. He has no incumbrances and longed for rest after a really arduous service. The Department though a very important one was not apparently popular with the Covenanted service and changes were frequent. So when the U. S. man, referred to hinted at retirement he was asked by the Civilian, then on the point of transfer, to postpone the matter until the coming man had settled down, who in turn (and wishing to go on furlough) met a similar hint with a like request. The next head who was more of a stayer resisted each periodical suggestion of retirement his words invariably being "No, Mr. X. you must really stop as long as I am here." And Mr. X. did, and even into the service of a successor;—the extension in all having been over 5 years. Here the writer will record a little story about the Civilian particularly mentioned. The U. S. man one day after a brief interview with his chief on Official matters became party to a less formal conversation which led up to a hope, expressed by him, that this Civilian would find an honoured end to his career in a seat at the Board of Revenue. "No, Mr. X," was the reply. "I shall end my Official career at a little place in a Southern Calcutta suburb." The place indicated was Belvedere,—the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the man was Sir Edward Baker.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is just now portraying a character by which, if appreciation of the public can be guaged in antipathetic outbursts of the audience, she will add still another triumph to her list. She essays the title role in the adaptation of Mr. Hichens novel Bella Donna at the Lyceum, and from all accounts the denouncements in the fourth Act will satisfy the most tenacious for sensation, as it will the seekers after a really fine bit of dramatic acting. In the caste I notice the name of Shiel Barry, who enacts the part of an Egyptian servant. If this actor is he of the same name who some thirty-five years ago harrowed the feelings of immense audiences by his magnificent rendering of Gaspard in Les Coloches de Corneville he is indeed a veteran, and a host in himself. Touching the manifestations of aversion to villiany in plays by audiences, they have been common for all time, and probably no one is more pleased at a howl of groans and hisses than the actor whose realism calls for them. The tale is somewhat hackneyed of the elder Emery who while taking the part of some stage villian (I forget the name of the play for the moment) at a Portsmouth Theatre discovers (in the play) that he is on the point of robbing his father and exclaims in the moment of remorse,—"What, rob my own feyther?" was greeted by a sailor who had been with difficulty restrained from jumping on to the stage to administer a fitting castigation roared out,—Yes, you d—d scoundrel you'd rob a church. Years after I heard the son of this actor, the equally celebrated Sam Emery, greeted with hisses at some villianous character he was enacting at the Adelphi Theatre. Emery was rarely, it may be mentioned, cast for other than the typical honest and robust characters in which he was unrivalled. There were a few actors of note in my time who seemed to make the character of the orthodox stage villian a special study and appeared rarely in any others. And in one or two instances, recalled, these actors were in private life the most amiable of their generation. In present day plays one is sometimes at a loss to discern who is the more honest man of the two, the hero or the villian, a doubt that was not allowed to exist in the minds of audiences of the past. The simile might perhaps be applied to a good deal of the interior economy of real life of to-day.

LE TATILLON.

SPORTING NEWS

RACING.

Meeting at Guindy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 12.

The following are the results of yesterday's races run at Guindy:—

BOBBILI PLATE.—Rs. 550. A handicap for country-bred horses, distance five furlongs.

Capt. A. E. H. Ley's Dutch Courage, 8st. (carried 8st. 11lb.....Meah Jan. 1.
Mr. A. Hameed's Pearl 9st.....A Ruiz 2

Won by a neck. Time—1 min. 5 secs.

THE SITTIYAPURAM PLATE.—A handicap for ponies. Distance six furlongs.

Mr. A. Hameed's Premoa, 10st. 12lbs.....J. Ruiz 1
Col. J. Desaraj Urs Morning Start, 9st 10lbs.....
Capt. the Hon. C. Annesley 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Minionette, 8st. 10lbs.....
Fisher 3

Won by half a length, one and a half lengths between second and third. Time.—1 min. 19 3-5 secs.

KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT'S PLATE:—A handicap for horses.—Listance six furlongs.

Nawab M. Mohinuddin Khan Bahadoor's T. M. S. 9st. 7lbs.....Melsom 1
Mr. A. H. Steel's Reeba, 9st. 9lbs.....Boulton 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Bonny Jean 9st. 3lbs.
Fisher 3

Won by three-quarters of a length, a head between second and third. Time—1 min. 18 secs.

THE TRADES PLATE.—For Arab ponies, 14st. 1lb. and under. Distance five furlongs.

Nawab Md. Mohinuddin Khan Bahadoor's Crown Prince, 9st. 8lbs.....J. Ruiz 1
Mr. Hajee Osman Sait's Grey Mist, 9st. 13lbs.
Meah Jan 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Zari, 10st. .....Ameen 3

Won by a neck and a head between second and third. Time.—1 min. 9 2-5 secs.

THE VENKATAGIRI PLATE:—For English and Australian ponies, 14st 1lb. and under. Distance four furlongs.

Mr. Dada's Nyria, 9st. 11lbs.....J. Ruiz 1
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' Paulin, 9st.10lbs....Narayanaswmy 2
Mr. M. E. S. Thompson's Lady May, 8st. 11lb..... 3

Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.—Time, 53 2-5secs.

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

The following is the time and order of running at the Bombay fifth extra meeting to-day:—

	p. m.
The Hopeful Plate (Divided).	3 0
The Beginners Plate	3 30
The Hopeful Plate (Divided).	4 0
The New Year Plate	4 30
The Mahim Plate (Divided)	5 0
The Prong's Plate	5 30
The Mahim Plate (Divided)	6 0

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-39

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 2-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise.....	18 34	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody	7 33	Officers R A
Mahshuka	Scr	G J Lennox Esq
Minx	22 0	Major W H Dickinson
Isca	17 42	Dr E Faulkner

Course:—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 12·95 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	Scr	Maj Dobbs & Capt McIver
Antelope.....	8 7	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin.....	6 40	Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I
Lylie	0 43	Messrs D Fraser & R E Fischer
Pepita.....	20 42	Lt J White, R N

Course:—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Tucker Beacon port—Cee Vessel. Then the short course. Length 8·33 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE, combined with Tomtit Class Race.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on course M. S.	Entered by
Fenella	4 27	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie	8 55	Lt Col S Kirby R E
Maud	0 53	Officers R E
Mavourneen	2 40	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	5 21	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	8 1	C N Moberly Esq
Valkyrie.....	9 48	R Walker Esq
Curlew	4 27	Messrs A S Orr and H B Pilcher
Swallow.....	5 21	E Y Watson Esq
Cricket	15 9	T S Greeson Esq
Marie Louise.....	16 3	K MacIver Esq

Course:—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 10·76 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE, Gordon Bennett Cup.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Maya	Scr	V T Janson, Esq
Corrie.....	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq

Course:—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 12·95 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on 'Dec. 23, were as follows:—Bradford City, 3 goals; Tottenham Hotspur 2, at Tottenham; Notts County 3, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Nottingham; Blackburn Rovers 2, Sunderland 2, at Blackburn; Everton 2, Bury 1, at Bury; Liverpool 1, Oldham Athletic 0, at Liverpool; Manchester United 2, Bolton Wanderers 0, at Manchester; Middlesbrough 3, Manchester City 1, at Middlesbrough; Preston North End 2, Newcastle United 1, at Preston; Sheffield Wednesday 4, West Bromwich Albion 1 at Sheffield; Aston Villa 1, Sheffield United 0, at Birmingham.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League were as follows:—Fulham 2 goals, Nottingham Forest 0, at Fulham; Barnsley 2, Clapton Orient, 1, at Barnsley; Bradford 1, Chelsea 1, at Bradford; Blackpool 3, Huddersfied Town 1, at Blackpool; Burnley 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Burnley; Clostop 2, Birmingham 0, at Glossop; Leeds City 2, Leicester Fosse 1, at Leeds; Gainsborough Trinity 3, Stockport County 0, at Stockport Derby County 3, Grimsby Town 0, at Grimsby; Hull City 3, Bristol City 0, at Hull.

The results of the matches in the Southern League were as follows:—Brentford 1 goal, Crystal Palace 0, at Brentford; Millwall 2, Leyton 1 at New Cross; Brighton and Hove Albion 3, Swindon 1, at Swindon; Norwich City 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at park Royal; Watford 1, Reading 1. at Watford; Plymouth Argyle 1, New Brompton 0, at Gillingham; Exeter City 2, Southampton 2, at Exeter; Conventry City 1, West Ham United 0, at Upton Park; Luton 3, Northampton 3, at Luton.

The match between Bristol Rovers and Stoke had to be postponed, as the ground at Bristol was flooded.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Dec. 25, were as follows:—Tottenham Hotspur 5 goals, Woolwhich Arsenal 0, at Tottenham; Sunderland 2, Bury, 0, at Bury; Blackburn Rovers 0, Sheffield Wednesday 0, at Blackburn; Middlesbrough 0, Everton 0, at Middlesbrough; Newcastle United 4, Oldham Athletic 2, at Oldham; Bradford City 1, Manchester United 0, at Manchester; Manchester City 1, Notts County 0, at Nottingham; Liverpool 1, Bolton Wanderers at 0, Liverpool.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League were as follows:—Chelsea 1 goal, Fulham 0, at Craven Cottage; Leeds City 0, Gainsborough Trinity 0, at Leeds; Huddersfield Town 3, Glossop 1, at Huddersfield; Hull City 4, Birmingham 0, at Hull; Barnsley 4, Bristol City 1, at Barnsley; Bradford 2, Clapton Orient 1, at Bradford; Derby County 2, Grimsby Town 1, at Derby; Stockport County 2, Notts Forest 2, at Stockport; Leicester Fosse 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Leicester; Burnley 1, Blackpool 1, at Burnley.

The results of the matches in the Southern League were as follows:—West Ham 2 goals, Leyton 0, at Upton Park; Queen's Park Rangers 3, Crystal Palace 2, at Park Royal; Bristol Rovers 2, Coventry City 1, at Coventry; Brighton; and Hove Albion 2, Northampton 1, at Brighton; New Brompton 1, Reading 0, at New Brompton; Plymouth Argyle 3, Exeter City 1, at Plymouth; Swindon 3, Stoke 0, at Swindon; Millwall 2, Norwich City, 0, at Norwich; Luton 1, Watford 1, at Luton; Brentford 4, Southampton 0, at Brentford.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on December 26, were as follows:—Woolwich Arsenal 3 goals, Totenham Hotspur 1, at Plumstead; Newcastle United 2, Sheffield United 2, at Newcastle; Everton 1, Middlesbrough 0, at Everton; Manchester United 1, Bradford City 0, at Bradford; Preston North End 2, Blackburn Rovers 2 at Preston; West Bromwich Albion 2, Bury 0, at West Bromwich; Aston Villa 6, Oldham Athletic 1, at Birmingham; Sheffield Wednesday 8, Sunderland 0, at Sheffield; Manchesther City 4, Notts County 0, at Manchester.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League were as follows:—Chelsea 1 goal, Fulham 0, at Chelsea; Capton Orient 2, Bradford 0, at Homerton; Birmingham 5, Hull City 1, at Birmingham; Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, Leicester Fosse 0, at Wolverhampton; Barnsley 1, Bristol City 0, at Bristol; Gainsborough Trinity 2, Leeds City 0, at Gainsborough; Grimsby Town 2, Stockport County 2, at Grimsby; Glossop 1, Blackpool 1, at Glossop; Derby County 3, Notts Forest 1, at Nottingham.

The results of the matches in the Southern League were as follows:—Crystal Palace 3 goals, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at the Crystal Palace; Millwall 0, Norwich City 0, at New Cross; Southampton 3; Brentford 2, at Southampton; Luton 1, Watford 0, at Watford; Bristol Rovers 1, Coventry City 0, at Bristol; Plymouth Argyle 1, Exeter City 0, at Exeter; Northampton 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Northampton; Swindon Town 4, Stoke 1, at Stoke; Reading 2, New Brompton 0, at Reading.

Coventry City beat Brentford, in the Southern League, at Coventry on Dec. 27, by 9 goals to 0; and Swindon Town beat Plymouth Argyle, at Swindon, by 2 goals to 0.

The match between Leyton and West Ham United, at Leyton, on Dec. 26, had to be abandoned ten minutes after half-time, owing to rain. Leyton were leading at the time by 2 goals to 1.

The Oxford Amateurs beat the Casuals in the Southern Amateur League at Oxford, on Dec. 23, by 3 goals to 1, and Ealing beat Alleyn, at Ealing, by 2 goals to 1.

The New Crusaders beat the Reading Amateurs at Sidcup on Dec. 23, by 5 goals to 1.

The Casuals beat Notts Magdala at Nottingham on Dec. 26 by 2 goals to 0.

Eastbourne beat the Racing Club de France at Eastbourne by 6 goals to 2.

Ilford beat the Houdt Braef Stant Club (Holland) at Ilford by 2 goals to 1.

The Old Malvernians beat the New Crusaders at Sidcup by 2 goals to 1. Rain fell heavily throughout the game, and the ground was practically under water.

The Corinthians beat Surrey A.F.A. at Weybridge by 9 goals to 2.

The Casuals beat Lincoln Lindum, at Lincoln on Dec. 27, by 3 goals to 1.

The Corinthians beat the Northern Amateurs, at Leeds, by 7 goals to 0. All except one of the goals were kicked by H. G. Bache.

RUGBY.

After a very fast and interesting match, the Anglo-Scots defeated the Scottish Fifteen, at the Union Field, Inverleith, Edinburgh, on Dec. 23, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 points).

Cariff beat the Barbarians at Cardiff on Dec. 26 by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 0. The Barbarians had a strong side at forward, but they were weakly represented behind the scrummage.

Newport beat the Watsonians at Newport by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 0. Rain fell heavily throughout the match, and the ground was in a terrible state.

Chelenham beat London Welsh at Cheltenham by 1 goal and 2 tries (11points) to 1 try (3 points).

Swansea beat London Welsh at Swansea by 1 dropped goal and 9 tries (31 points) to 0.

Newport beat the Barbarians, at Newport by 5 tries (15 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

HOCKEY IN THE STADIUM.

Cheshires vs. B. V. R.

On Friday afternoon in the Stadium at the Exhibition of Old Bombay, the Cheshire Regiment met the team of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles "A" in the second round of the tournament. In the first five minutes the Volunteer team pressed and forced two corners, Templeton subsequently being unfortunate in not scoring. Then the Cheshire team made a couple of characteristic rushes the second of which was terminated by a shot by the inside-right who found the net. Midfield play followed and then more than one encroachment by the B. V. R. was stopped by the brilliant back play of Sergeant Price at right back. More even play ensued, but if anything the exchanges were in favour of the local team. Many free hits were given for "sticks." Towards the end of the first half the regulars forced a corner off the B. V. R. backs, but this was not converted. A clever run on the right win was now made by Templeton for the Volunteers, but his centre was not converted. After a further period of even play, half time came with the score standing at:—

Cheshire Regt..... 1 goal
B. V. R..... love

The second half opened with even play in midfield, then came a right wing run by the Volunteers, but the soldiers' goal keeper kicked away and conceded a corner which was not converted, the local men continued to besiege their opponents' goal, but, notwithstanding two more corners, failed to score. The Cheshires' backs now cleared and play returned to the middle of the ground. End to end rushes were the order of play, for some minutes, but finally the Cheshire inside-right once more found the net, Walker running out and missing the ball. Nothing of event happened for a time, altohugh the game was a fast one. Then the Cheshires' inside-left ran into the striking circle and scored a third goal for his side somewhat easily. The visiting team were now pressing strongly, but, eventually the Home backs cleared and play again assumed an even aspect. Neither side gained any distinct advantages until time came with the following score:

Cheshire Regt..... 3 goals
B. V. R..... love

Mr. Taft's Arbitration schemes were the principal subject recently of a jest at the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club at Washington. The dinner was attended by the President and some 200 leading statesmen, politicans, and captains of industry in the United States. Between the courses a member of the Club was seen to be working desperately at a wire leading on to the balcony. "What are you doing?" inquired the President of the Club. "I have got a dove of peace at the end of this string. A moment later a "dove" appeared struggling desperately. When it became undone, however, it turned out to be not a dove but a goose. The President demanded an explanation. "Why," was the answer, "the dove of peace is always a goose."

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

2nd Sunday after Epiphany—14th January.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G. Hymns—178, 81, 313, 299. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns—169, 479, 215.—Collections for Sunday Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J. E. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon; Election of Representatives to Diocesan Conference after Evensong.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Thursday 7-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m., Evencong.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a. m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Building Fund.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith. 8 a. m. Holy Communion 8-45 a. m., Matins; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon Preacher; Rev. J. Andrew-Smith.

S. Nicholas Church:—10 a. m., Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Majels); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore, Caard and Nicholson.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharit; 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 9 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—6-30 and 8-30 a.m. and 5 30 p.m. Sunday Services.—Week days 6-30 and 8-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salyaeao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedies.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 114; Hymns: 205, 297, 371.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. A. S. Crichton. Psalms, 122; Hymns, 587, 276, 167.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Maylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service at 7-30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Preacher Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 5 p. m., Sunday school; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher: Rev. R.O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p. m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Paster: Rev. Fawcett Shaw, 11 a. m. Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.—Wednesday, 6-30 p. m. Prayer Meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba).—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9. a. m. Morning Parade Service, (Rev. H. E Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School

Prarthana Samaj.—The Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday (to-morrow) at 5-30 p.m. and preach a sermon on "The Lotus and its Law."

A PROTEST has been made at a meeting in Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, because at the presentation by the King-Emperor at Delhi of colours to four Scottish regiments two "High Church prelatic Bishops" were appointed to bless the colours instead of the Presbyterian chaplains.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 12.

The depression yesterday in Bengal disappeared, but left the conditions slightly disturbed in north-east India, and the north of Burma. No important precipitation is reported from northern India. The rainfall has continued in the south of Burma. The disturbance from Persia is now situated in the west of Baluchistan. The forecast shows that rainfall will now continue on the south Burma coast. A few local falls may occur in north-east India, the interior of Burma and in Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and generally clear elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is normal at Rawalpindi and Ambala, and in defect at other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect, the minimum is also below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana and upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is also in slight defect in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north-eastern districts. Temperature is in slight defect as Saugor and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bombay and in excess at other stations. Maximum temperature is in defect, the minimum is also below normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in south Hyderabad and at Bijapur; night temperature is in defect at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless over the reporting area in India and Ceylon and is likely to remain so. Day temperature is below normal in Rajputana, West Central India, the United Provinces and the greater part of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 12th January, was 30·040 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher orlowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	
S	6	m 0 33	31 0	6	m 6 39	18 0	
		a 0 27	27 9		a 0 18	14 1	
S	7	m 1 16	30 11	7	m 7 27	17 7	
		a 1 19	27 8		a 7 4	14 11	
M	8	m 1 59	30 5	8	m 8 15	17 6	
		a 2 10	27 2		a 7 51	16 2	
TU	9	m 2 43	29 6	9	m 9 5	17 7	
		a 3 3	26 6		a 8 40	17 9	
W	10	m 3 28	28 4	10	m 9 58	17 9	
		a 4 1	25 9		a 9 33	19 4	
TH	11	m 4 14	27 2	11	m 10 55	18 0	
		a 5 12	25 1		a 10 40	20 10	
F	12	m 5 3	26 0	12	m 11 57	18 2	
		a 6 39	24 11				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 6 (Saturday) Sunrise 7h 13m Sunset 6h 15m
" 7 (Sunday) " 7h 14m " 6h 14m
" 8 (Monday) " 7h 14m " 6h 17m
" 9 (Tuesday) " 7h 14m " 6h 17m
" 10 (Wednesday) " 7h 14m " 6h 18m
" 11 (Thursday) " 7h 14m " 6h 18m
" 12 (Friday) " 7h 15m " 6h 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Jan. 11th 2h. 12·9m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th, 4h. 40·0m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27th, 2h. 21·4m. p. m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Trieste, 3,303 tons, Captain N. Ivancich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer China, 4,160 tons, Captain C. A. S. Tocque R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kilkerran, 2,412 tons Captain D. W. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same others cargo.

The steamer Shah Jehan, 2,635 tons, Captain D. McBean, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah with 962 pilgrims.

The steamer Northumbria, 2,756 tons, Captain C. Hedley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lings, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3,142 tons, Captain M. Tagawa, sailed yesterday for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Queenmoor, 2,409 tons, captain J.W. Dunn sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,605 tons, Captain L. Kasch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Doressalam, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer.
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie.....Vines .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 12.

Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai...31-1.....P & O Co
Alavi	2334	Gray	Bo & P S N Co
Abana	2709	Wilson	T M & Co
Barrington Court	2834	Williams	Captain
China	4160	Tocque	P & O Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Rild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Kamra	504	King	M M & Co
Landsura	2457	Lina	Calcutta.....M M & Co
Malda	1250	Bamber	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Logan	M M & Co
Nellore	737	Canon	Persian Gulf...The Arab Steamer Co
Northumbria	2756	Medley	W & G & Co
Oceana	3507	Jones	P & O Co
Patiala	1929	Johnson	M M & Co
Somali	1605	Kasch	A Strandes & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Trieste	3303	Ivancich	A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dte.	Agents.
A Sahara	2865	Park	Genoa	13-1	J Mackintosh & Co
B Markgraf	3325	Thle	Zanzibar	12-1	A Strandes & Co
M Shah Ameer	2023	Brewes	10-1	Shah S N Co	
N Dutmold	2316	Winter	Aberdeen	15-1	W & A G & Co
Q Hellas	849	Berg	Bangkok	13-1	F F Campbell & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	23-1	W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino	2631	Piazzoni	Genoa	15-1	R Line
6 Ingani	2979	Rosewaine	Dunkirk	20-1	W & A G & Co
7 Abidos	1937	Davies	Calcutta	18-1	Bo S N Co
8 Bregens	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
9 Himalaya	3700	Gregor	Shanghai		P & O Co
10&11 City of York	5078	Wilson	Karachi		K Nixon & Co
12&13 Persia	4954	Haughton	London	13-1	P & O Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Saburmati	524	Ahmed		Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	K'chi	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	From
11	Shah Jehan	McBean	Jeddah Dec 21
12	Northumbria	Hedley	Barry Dec 5
	China	Tocque	London, Dec 22
	Trieste	Ivancich	Trieste, Dec 21
	Somali	Kasch	D'salam, Dec 31

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Euphorbia	Stevens	Bushire
	Ceylon Maru	Tazawa	Kobe
	Kilkerran	Wilson	Karachi
	Queenmoor	Dunn	Karachi
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Scindia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Trieste for Trieste, &c.
" Imani for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From.
6	Reistar	Calcutta
7	Dilwara	Negapatam.
8	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
9	Hamburg	Ostmark
10	Teesta	Straits
10	Umzinto	Natal
10	Glenshiel	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 13th January.

53. Detail of Parades.—
Tuesday the 16th Instant.— Bugle Practice at the Bo Ed S School, Byculla, at 6. p. m.
Wednesday the 17th Instant.— Commanding Officers Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.
Friday, the 19th inst.—
All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.

54. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-Firing as follows:—(For all Class-Firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).
Sunday, 14th inst. "G" Coy.
Tuesday, 16th inst. "E" Coy.
Wednesday, 17th inst. "G" Coy.
Thursday 18th inst. "A" Coy. (Practice)
Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

55. Proficiency Class.—The Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m.

56. Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 27th January to 3rd February, 1912.
The General Officers Commanding will be make his annual Inspection of the corps on Saturday the 3rd February.

57. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No.5950 L/Sergt. K. Gordon, 'D' Coy. from 8th January to 15th April 1912.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches 28 to 30 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Monday, the 15th inst. by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m.
The Hill Memorial Challenge Cup Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 11th prox. by am leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.
Officers Commanding Companies desirous of entering same will please submit entrance fees of Rs. 10 per team to Head-Quarters by the 25th inst. Conditions as be seen at Adjutant's Office.
The following are the final results in the Indo-Transaal Competition :—
1st Single Vol Rifles (Sanawar) "A" team..... 920
2nd Kolar Gold Field Vol Rifles 917
3rd Bombay Vol Rifles]..... 882
18 Indian teams competed and the best score in the Transvaal was 855.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 13th January, 1912.

"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS."

THERE is nothing so destructive to the dignity of good English prose as the constant employment of French words and phrases. The eye becomes fatigued by the interruption of inverted commas or italics, and British acquisitiveness has so far stopped short of the introduction of foreign words without some distinguishing mark to denote their alien extraction. There are, however, a dozen or so of French words which have become so incorporated by daily and hourly use into the body of our language that a determination to avoid them would often leave us completely at a loss. There is, for instance, the word "fiance." How else is the maid who has plighted her troth to describe her future husband? She can scarcely call him "my betrothed" without laying herself open to the charge of affectation, while "my young man" at once suggests Mary Jane and afternoons off. "My lover" sounds distinctly high-flown and more suitable to a mediæval romance than a twentieth-century one. If we allow "fiance" to pass, we must extend a like indulgence to "menu." The dainty slip of pasteboard decorated with ephemeral butterflies or rosy cupids cannot be labelled with a name so gross as "bill-of-fare"; the very word calls up a vision of a seedy waiter, a cruet with age-old mustard, and tooth-picks in a glass. We dare not deprive hostesses of the daintier word, but let them be contend with calling a menu a menu, and describe the rest of the dinner in good plain English, so that the nervous dyspeptic with a limited knowledge of French may know what dishes to select, and not find himself wavering in helpless indecision before such problembs as "Caisses en Laitances de Hareng" "Rougets en Papillotes" or "Barbue aux-Ecrevisses." Another untranslateable word is "chic"; there is no other language which possesses an equivalent for it just as no other nation can lay claim to that very obvious, but indefinable attribute. You may render "chic" by "smart", but a 'chic' person is not a 'smart' person; the word 'smart' has in it something meretricious, and many well-dressed women would be any thing but pleased if their gowns were described as being smart. 'Fashionable has been offered as a translation, but its unmistakably suburban ring puts it out of court at once. Perhaps when we all talk Esperanto, that unlikely-looking language may provide us with the missing word, but until then 'chic' must be spared to us, even if the correspondents of the fashion columns will persist in using it to describe British-born hats that have never known the Boulevard. One can easily think of half a dozen words and phrases which are in such constant use that doubtless the dictionaries of the next century will have them smirking amongst their English companions as desirable aliens. In the meantime it behoves us to stick to well-known specimens, in order that we may be spared the mortification of seeing our freinds resolutely stifling back their laughter at our mispronunciations or our grammatical blunders. Let us profit by the sad example of the lady who bought a little flat in London so as to have a "ventre-a-terre" in town, or that other who gave her chef "bete-noire" in the selection of dishes for her dinner-party.

There was once a thief hailing from Boston, who declared that the heavy sentence passed on him by the judge grieved him less than the split infinitive used by that worthy in summing up. An acquaintance, however superficial, with American magazine-literature, will, however, convince us that purists of this description must be extremly rare, and that it would take more than a split infinitive to make the average American wince. The English-reader who is inclined to be affected by much expressions as "I'd admire to see Paris", "he's gotten a cold", or "I don't know as I do", would do well to assume at the outset that there is an indigenous American language quite distinct from English. It is a language full of rich and varied idiom, which will well repay study. The student will at the outset become familiar with the curious Manx appearrance of such words as 'program', while 'check' will soon convey the idea of money to his mind, so that as far as mere spelling is concerned the language does not present insuperable difficulties. The idiom is perhaps rather more complicated, but it is picturesque and very expressive, will bring home to the anecdotist the fact that more is necessary to the relation of a funny story in American, than merely speaking through the nose, and saying "I guess" at intervals. In any case it is certainly worth taking a little trouble to arrive at a better understanding of our delightful but busy cousins, who simply have not the time to spell 'neighbour' with a "u".

Considering the very large number of words at his disposal, the average modern Englishman has a surprisingly small vacabulary. "Awfully jolly" and "jolly awful" almost cover the range of his emotional experiences, varied by the addition of "beastly" when the occasion calls for more than ordinary emphasis. Any flowers of speech with which he adorns his conversation are usually culled from sporting phraseology, and the chances are that he would be almost wholly unintelligible to the foreign student of English. One can imagine a Teutonic neighbour listening politely attentive, but bewilderd, to the sportsman's conversation, varied as it is by the idiom of half a dozen games, each of which possesses a distinct language of its own. He would, of course, suppose that a bat is always a bat, and a ball always a ball, but the discovers that the former is either a stick, a club, a racquet, or the willow as the case may be, and the latter a gutty, a leather or the globe. The columns of a sporting paper would appear to the most erudite foreigner to be as meaningless as its jokes, but to the initiated the one and the other are as clear as noon-day. Herr Schmidt would suppose not unreasonably, that a 'punter' is one who propels a boat on the river, that the 'flannelled fool' who is 'out for a duck' has gone in pursuit of game, that a 'hunter' is a man who hunts, that a 'gun' at a shooting party is a lethal weapon, and that a man who 'makes a book' must necessarily be an author. The burning desire to learn which is eminently a German characteristic will be somewhat cooled by the encounter with these unforeseen difficulties, and Herr Schmidt as he attempts to master these tautological eccentricities will feel inclined to echo Hamlet's despairing cry—"Words, Words, Words."

LORD CLARENDON. The great Earl of Clarendon is an imposing figure in English politics as well as literature, but for long he was all but forgotten till his tercentenary some time ago roused some interest in the man and his work. It was more than eighty years ago that his biography appeared, written by Lister who had married a descendent of Clarendon's in the female line. This lady afterwards Lister's death married the well-known liberal politician Sir George Cornwall Lewis and wrote biographies of Clarendon's prominent contemporaries including Falkland, Capel and others. Sir Henry Craik, an eminent man of letters of our day, has just written his life in two volumes which will create as well as satisfy curiosity about the great Chancellor and greater historian. It is the chief merit of the present very good fashion of celebrating centenaries and similar anniversaries, that they revive popular interest in great men of the past, some of whom are mere names and little besides to the general public. Clarendon is one of these great men who very much needed a revival. His tercentenary called forth innumerable articles besides several longer essays and lectures of which that by the Regius, Professor of modern History at Oxford, Mr. C. H. Firth is the best; and now comes the full life by Dr. Craik who is also a member of the Oxford University with which Clarendon's name is so intimately associated. Mr. Firth's acquaintance with the minute history of Clarendon's times is unrivalled since the death of Ranson Gardiner whose account of the Great Civil War he is engaged on continuing. So his masterly lecture on Clarendon delivered before the British Academy, as well as his previous monograph on him in Sir Lester Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee's well-known work on National Biography, set forth their great subject in relation to his times and contemporaries very well. Sir Henry Craik having greater literary experiences is stronger in treating of the historian, though his account of the political career is also very interesting and is based on reliable sources. As a politician, as a maker of history, many would say nowadays that Clarendon was a failure; nay they would call him not a maker but a mirror of history inasmuch as he did his utmost to prevent the popular side from winning in its contest with the absolution of the Crown. But there is this much to be said for him that though he was invested in his struggle with the people, yet by his posthumous work written avowedly in support of the defeated and unpopular side, he roused sympathy and retained sympathy for it of succeding generations till the beginning of the victorian age. His classical account of what he calls the English Rebellion was first published at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and professedly partial and one-sided as it was, it biassed the judgment of the English people in favour of the Royalist cause for a long time till Carlyle with similar literary power took up the pen for the other side and led the judgment the opposite way in his great book on Cromwell.

Clarendon was the first of our great morden historians. Before his time we had only chroniclers, but his work really commenced the long series of great histories which are the pride of our literature. He modelled himself on the great Latin and Greek historians, especially Livy and Tacitus and Thucydides, and both in substance and style he comes near to them. His long periods remind one of Livy, and his reflexions of Tacitus. Like Thucydides and Tacitus he narrates the history of his own times with great graphic power, but he singularly lacks their judiciousness and especially the mental aloofness of the latter. The great charm of his history lies in the characters that he gives in of all the chief personages who figure in it. This part of his task is performed in a masterly manner. Johnson compares him in this with Sallust; but he far outstrips the Latin historian in the number and variety of the persons he deals in his inimitable manner. His analysis of characters and motives of individuals is masterly, though with the results of the analysis one may frequently disagree. Macaulay was prejudiced against Clarendon, on account of their political views being diametrically opposed; yet he admitted once in conversation that there were few things in English literature better worth a young man's study than the characters in Clarendon. All such passages containing the characters ought to be separately published and studied, for the whole work is voluminous and at times tedious.

THE LANCASHIRE DISPUTE. Yesterday's telegram announcing that twelve more cotton-mills, which hitherto had been working, have now been closed, shows that there are no blacklegs in the employer's ranks, and the lock-out must now be practically, if not entirely, universal throughout the area in which the Association of Cotton Spinners and Weavers of North and North East Lancashire operates. When the lock-out was declared a fortnight ago, it was estimated that something less than 140,000 employees had been thrown out of employment, and the number affected by these twelve mills must bring the total up to somewhere near the total number employed, which is less than 170,000. The employers who are members of the Association own 420,000 looms, and employ about 160,000 work-people, of whom some 140,000 are weavers. Besides these the cotton waste manufacturers, who have decided to join hands in the dispute with the master weavers control 300,000 spindles and over 10,000 looms, which provide work for about 6,000 persons. The situation, however, has become decidedly more hopeful, as the news contained in yesterdays's cables supplies both sides with a motive for ending the dispute quickly. The men who are locked out, find that there is a lack of funds in the Federation's war-chest, with which to support them, and the Federation's obvious reluctance to demand a levy for their assistance renders their position a precarious one. It is easy to understand that the Federation is very reluctant to exhaust its resources with the prospect of a big coal strike immediately before it. The knowledge therefore, that financially they are left very largely to look after themselves will considerably affect the attitude of the men. They entered on the struggle light-heartedly. They had deliberately chosen a time of prosperity in the trade, believing that their masters would not keep their mills shut for very long, and thinking that they had only a short struggle before them they entered upon it without the slightest concern spending the first few days of their enforced holiday in picnics and similar excursions and thus using funds which might more profitably have been saved for a later period of the lock-out. Thus they will be glad to return to work at an early date, while the employers seeing the possibility of finding the men in a more or less reasonable mood will be anxious now to get their mills open again. Hitherto they have taken a very stiff-necked attitude, declaring that no matter how many orders may be lost, they will not re-open their premises until the men are prepared to give way on the non-unionist question. Under the altered circumstances, however, a compromise which will involve only some minor concession to the men may be regarded by them more favourably, and there is full justification therefore for the hope that Sir George Askwith will be able to arrange peace. But should he fail, the dispute must presently affect the spinning mills of South and South-East Lancashire, which cannot go on working indefinitely if their output is not being taken by the weavers.

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal will attend the annual dinner of the Mining and Geological Institute of India at the Volunteer Head-quarters, Calcutta, on the 25th inst.

VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKBURN celebrated his seventy-third birthday on Dec. 24.

THE United Provinces will have to surrender a considerable slice of land as its contribution to the formation of the Imperial enclave at Delhi. The ground which is to be taken up is a piece on the left bank of the Jumna, roughly in the form of a semicircle with its centre at the railway bridge and a five mile radius. The land comes out of the Meerut District.

SCIENTISTS have long been endeavouring to find more satisfactory methods of testing the smokless powders and explosives used for naval and military purposes. A new method, which may greatly facilitate the safeguarding of powder magazines, has been discovered by two French savants, M. M. Berthlot and Gaudechon, who have found that all explosives are very unstable in ultra-violet light—such as the greenish-violet light emitted by mercury vapour lamps. All the explosives they tried decomposed rapidly under the action of the ultra-violet rays, and the results of the explosions were the same as if they had been detonated in the ordinary way. Many important chemical discoveries have been made from these experiments, which show that the reason for the consecutive explosions which took place in the recent "Liberte" disaster are not yet fully understood. Powder B was found to resist the action of the rays better than any nitro-glycerine explosives. It is suggested that the new tests be added to the present tests applied to explosives, as they will render their supervision far safer and more systematic.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

CHRISTMAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 29.

A WARM Christmas nowadays has become so common that it is hardly considered worth a remark. The public has become used to a warm wet drizzle and a warm wet wind. It is begining to forget that there ever was a time when Christmas was really cold and a fire was a necessity and not simply a picturesque ornament in a room. If next year or the year after December 25th should prove snowy with a hard sharp frost, people will not waste time in declaring how seasonable it is: they will shudder and wonder why we should be enduring April weather in the middle of December. But, except for the weather, all the other accompaniments of Christmas retain their wonted place and popularity. The "Lancet" writes its usual article on the honours of plum-pudding and the dangers of turkey; the tourist agents invite us to go to Switzerland when it is really cold—or where it ought to be, but they also have had a mild rain this year—and the worthy folk who live in Silvestia have circulated several million more Christmas cards amongst themselves this week than they have ever done before. The Christmas card, we are told, was just invented in 1842. It is still very popular, but since the Valentine card has gone out of fashion completely. I am in hope that the Christmas card will not survive long enough for misguided enthusiasts to celebrate its centenary. Cards and tipping still remain the two most unfavourable developments of the national genius with respect to the year's end festivities. Two other features of the time, intemperance—alcoholic, not culinary—and cotton wool appear to vary inversely. This year the arrests for intemperance in London during Boxing Day have diminished one half or more compared with the previous year. It is a most satisfactory change and confirms the many other evidences that intemperance generally is declining. The same satisfactory tendency is not visible in the cotton wool habit. It is the custom of many foolish people at this time to dress little children and sometimes themselves, in cotton wool so as to give a wintry appearance to their entertainments. The effect visually is certainly pleasing. Unhappily the material is one of the most imflammable that can be used and each year there is a long roll of deaths and disfigurements from burning from this cause. This year five little children were burnt to death at Chesterfield A lady was killed at Dover. And somewhere else a Catholic priest attired as Santa Klaus with a long white beard was very seriously injured. There are three out of a number. But it will not affect the habit in any way. Next year quite as many children will go to parties dotted in this material. As one writer puts it, cotton wool is more than inflammable: it is almost explosive in the repidity with which it burns. No would be as sensible to cover girls with petrol or gun-powder as with cotton wool. That may be. The practice is dangerously silly. But it will not stop merely because a dozen unfortunates are incinerated every year. We are not quite so sensible as that!

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The "London Club Member" who contributes weekly a column of brightly-written Social notes to a well-known Northern newspaper is one of your Durbar visitors, and on Christmas Day there appeared in the journal alluded to a letter from his pen describing events in Delhi before the arrivals of Their Majesties. On the exceedingly questionable principle that it is good "to see ourselves as others see us" I venture to reproduce a few lines of his criticism *pour encouragor les autres*. He is writing about the chief social resort in the mighty camp and the account given, of what occurs or rather occurred in the final rush for tea is not very complimentary to the lords of creation. "Then all the men seem to congregate at the bars, and the fair sex are left to forage for themselves, practically unassisted except by insolent halfcaste waiters. Never have I seen such organised neglect of ladies. I am told that a subaltern who makes himself polite at tea time is the butt of the mess at dinner. No one seems to be nice to ladies in public except civilians who have just come from England. It used to be said that India was the paradise for English women. On all hands they are now complaining that, except in a few hill stations, the women have to herd by themselves, simply because the men, with their work and sport, have no time for the other sex. It has been the most amazing thing socially I ever saw. "We have to suggest dances to get in touch with men," said a major's wife yesterday. "Also, as one hears a good deal at home about Anglo-Indian improprieties," he continues "let me ask how on earth any adventures can ever happen, because day and night outside every door or tent there are always several natives hanging about and the way in which they actually come in and out renders privacy impossible?" A propos I had the pleasure the other evening of taking into dinner a lady novelist whose stories of life in India are based a closeen study of character during a fairly long residence in that country. In the course of conversation the subject referred to by the "London Club Member" cropped up and I said that whenever I heard talk of this kind I always made a point of reminding the slanderers that people in India practically live in glass-houses. "On the roof" she remarked! With reference to the rumour that directly the King leaves India the Viceroy is to be recalled in order that he may become Ambassador in Vienna the writer gossips in the following manner:—"This would be a curious climax to his distinguished career, and and it must not be forgotton that his amazingly happy marriage was one entirely disapproved of by the bride's parents; for Lady Hardinge was his first cousin, and her father, the then Lord Alington, was perfectly furious at her marrying a second son with no money. But she has proved a marvellous helpmate to her able spouse, and in India they say that she talked four hours a day for a fortnight on the telephone to Lord Morley before he appointed her husband, a Tory, to be Viceroy. Everything goes smoothly with them. She dresses beautifully, and has charming manners, while she never stops talking, which native princes like, because, being unaccustomed to converse with European ladies, they wish the latter to make conversation to them. Lady Hardinge's little daughter is a rather pretty child, most carefully nurtured." The report that Calcutta was to be omitted from Their Majesties itinerary owing to the Ditchers' dissatisfaction with the removal of the so-called capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi seemed preposterous and everybody here is glad to learn that it has proved to be a canard. I say so-called capital of India because I do not think that in my time at all events we used to regard the City of Palaces as in the full meaning of the word a metropolis. Moreover, I remember a speech delivered at the Royal Society of Arts only a few years ago by a talented Indian gentleman who is an ornament of the service to which he belongs in which he challenged the claim of Calcutta to be considered the capital of India except in an administrative sense. "The first thing that strikes a stranger when he first goes to Calcutta is," he said, the fact that it is completely the capital of Bengal." He did not believe (he went on to say) that Indians from Bombay, Upper India or the Punjab looked upon Calcutta in the same light as people in England looked upon London exactly. But he was much impressed as are others, by the manifold indications that to the Bengali Calcutta is Bengal in the sense that to the average Frenchman Paris is France.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

Of all the strikes that have threatened during the past two months only one—and that the latest—has actually taken place. The Master-Spinners' Federation have locked out nearly all the workers in the spinning mills and already an army of workers, estimated to number between one hundred and forty and one hundred and sixty thousand men and women are idle. Compared with the other labour troubles there has been surprisingly little negotiation or preliminary talking. It is little more than a week ago that the world south of Manchester heard of the three workers who were not trade unionists in two large Lancashire mills and now half an industry is stopped with the threat of the other half following suit and the prospect that the stoppage may last until Easter. The Board of Trade has not been asked to intervene, Sir George Askwith has not been invited to Bolton. Masters and men simply decided to quarrel and they have quarrelled. They have done it in spite of Conciliation Boards and arbitration and agreements and, latest of all, the joint board of capitalists and labour leaders what was proved with a fanfaronade of trumpets only two months ago. Partly, this is because the Lancashire cotton men are, on both sides, a clever, silent obstinate race. But it lies partly in the cause of the dispute. In the other labour fights—except that of Ireland, which broke down—the point at issue was mainly wages and conditions of employment. In such matters there are always chances of compromise. It is a question of shillings and pence which can be settled by adjustment and mutual concession and by the consideration on either side that it is cheaper to accept arbitration than to fight. The book-keeping element is paramount. Also, more important still, the employers have the general mass of the public upon whom to transmit any too onerous "squeezing" of the men. With respect to railways Parliamentary permission can be obtained—and has been obtained—for the raising of fares and rates, so that the concessions to the men should not affect the companies' profits. But the cotton trade dispute is of a different genus. In this case there seems at present no ground for compromise. On the one hand the operatives refuse to work in a mill where any of the employes are non-unionists, if the number of the recusants is as small as one or two. On the other the employes says he will not dictate to his employees whether they should join this association or that and certainly will not discharge a man or a woman for reasons which do not concern his steadinesss or rate of work. It is the fight between the "open shop" and the "union shop," which has upon occasion in the United States produced conditions not unlike a civil war on a small and local scale. It will not produce a civil war upon any scale whatever in the cotton towns of Lancashire, but it may lead to a prolonged struggle in the course of which both the capitalists and the Unions will suffer enormous losses. During the railway disturbances public sympathy was largely on the side of the men. The lowness of their wages and the temperateness of their demands were widely appreciated. In the present dispute opinion will be much more upon the side of the employers. After years of bad trade and losses Lancashire has just entered upon a spell of prosperity and it seems almost criminal of the men to choose such a moment to cripple the whole industry because a man and his wife are in another case a single woman elect to remain outside the union organisation. It is conduct such as this which evoked the weighty protest of Sir Christopher Furness four years ago with respect to the steel and shipbuilding trades of the North. And it is disconcerting to find that the best balanced and most intellectual trade union in Great Britain are following the example of the more flighty. If the cotton operatives decide, in view of the determined attitude of the masters, to withdraw from the position they have taken up, all will be well. If they do not the fight will be an exceptionally long and ruinous one. The masters have large resources and the cotton union has one of the largest union reserve funds in the Kingdom. No one not on the spot can have the necessary knowledge to hazard a guess how long the struggle will last and which side will win. That will depend upon elements of weakness on both sides which will only become apparent towards the end of the dispute. In some quarters an easy termination is expected, but this seems to err by being too sanguine. When the Irish railways went on strike because the union men declined to handle goods for transport of an industrial firm which, was having difficulties with its men, the trouble soon came to end. But that was on account of the lack of cohesion among the men. In Lancashire no such fissure will develop. The union will fight on unitedly while their reserves are last. But it will be a melancholy conclusion if the masters and the men play the game of beggar-my-neighbour to the bitter end for it will leave a rancour and a memory which will embitter their relations for a generation to come. Still, that is the direction in which events are shaping at present. As you will have heard by telegram the fight in Dundee, thanks to the tactfulness of that great peacemaker Sir G. Askwith, came to a sudden termination when matters were at their worst. The enemies of the First Lord of the Admiralty tried to turn the situation to political account and all over Dundee the pavements were chalked with the following inscription:—"Churchill's Military methods adopted in Dundee." But Mr. Churchill can afford to treat such attacks with indifference. His seat is as safe as the Bank of England so long as he remains a member of the Liberal Party. It is curious how strong the belief is in certain quarter that he will eventually return to the Conservative fold and one of his own colleagus in the cabinet is credited, perhaps quite unjustifiably, with the prediction that Mr. Churchill will cross the floor of the House on a Dreadnought!

THE SECOND CLASS.

Periodically the great Middle Class of England falls into a panic and declares heatedly that it is being destroyed by three forces—the pressure from below; the taxation from the States; and the aggrandisement of the plutocracy. It becomes very excited over the prospect of its forthcoming disappearance and it takes quite a week or more before the interest dies down and the suberbs outside again into somnolence. In spite of the enemies that lie in wait for it along its path, in spite of the Servant Tax and the rise of prices I do not think that the Middle Class has much to fear for the future.

(Continued on page 8.)

KING'S DELIGHT AT HIS VISIT.

TELEGRAM TO THE PREMIER FROM BOMBAY.

"My Highest Hopes have been Realised."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The King has telegraphed to Mr. Asquith that he rejoices to learn from all sources of the success of his visit to India, and that it has exceeded all expectations.

The telegram is dated the 10th instant, and reads as follows:—

"Before leaving India on our homeward voyage, I am sure that you as the head of my Government will be glad to know that from all sources, private and public, I gather that my highest hopes have been realised, and that the success of our visit has exceeded all expectations, not only in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, but in every other part of the country, where the Queen and I have been. All classes, races and creeds have united in receiving us with unmistakable signs of enthusiasm and affection.

"The magnificent display at the Durbar was the outcome of wise and well-considered plans, brilliantly carried out through the untiring efforts of the Viceroy, and those working under him.

"During our pleasant visit to the Viceroy, all Calcutta combined in doing everything possible for our comfort and enjoyment.

"I rejoice that, thanks to the mutual confidence between me and my people at Home, I have been enabled to fulfil the wish of my heart. This satisfaction will be still greater if time proves that our visit has conduced to the lasting good of India, and of the Empire at large."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 12.

In reply to a message on behalf of the people of the United Provinces the Lieut. Governor has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to the King:—"Their Imperial Majesties warmly thank the people of the United Provinces for the expresions of their loyal devotion and of the good wishes for the homeward journey.

KING-EMPEROR AND THE MOSLEMS.

His Holiness the Pir Chishti of Bombay has received the following letter dated the 10th instant from the Private Secretary to the King-Emperor on board H. M. S. "Medina":—

"The Private Secretary to the King-Emperor is commanded to thank His Holiness the Pir Chishti for the telegram just received and for the kind sentiments which it expresses on the part of the followers of His Holiness and of others under the auspices of the Loyal Moslem Association who met together last night and offered up prayers for the happy end of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India and for Their safe return home."

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

An Epidemic of Letter-writing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, JAN. 11.

All the Ministers, except M. de Selves, have written a letter to M. Caillaux, emphasising the fact that they were constantly consulted throughout the Morocco negotiations, and saying that they are conscious of having served with him the cause of peace and dignity and the greatness of France.

M. Caillaux, in his lecter of resignation, says that every clause of the Agreement was openly discussed and unanimously passed by the Cabinet.

PARIS, JAN. 12.

In view of the probability of M. Bourgeois declining the Premiership on the ground of ill-health, it is expected that President Fallieres will summon M. Delcasse.

LATER.

President Fallieres has offered the Premiership to M. Delcasse, who is consulting his friends.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

German and British Lines to Meet.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

It is announced at Hamburg, that an important meeting of the German East Africa line and the British lines will take place there on the 18th instant. The agreements between the German and the British lines terminated on the 1st instant.

The German East Africa line says that at present business is as usual, and rate-cutting is not contemplated, but it emphasises its complete freedom to establish any rates it desires.

Reuter is informed that the British lines are not aware of any vital change in the African shipping situation, and have no reason to anticipate a rate war in any shape or form, as no good could possibly result from it either to the British or German lines. It is confidently anticipated that a settlement will be reached in the ordinary way.

The *Shipping Gazette* advises that no precipitate action be taken, as the Germans demand a re-arrangement in view of the amalgamation of the Royal Mail and Union-Castle lines, and naturally desire to know where they stand.

NEW YORK FIRE.

Valuable Equitable Securities Salved.

NEW YORK, JAN. 12.

Sixty millions sterling worth of securities have been removed from the vaults of the burned Equitable Life Building. There are still eighty millions worth in the vaults, which are as yet inaccessible beneath the debris, but it is believed that they are unscathed.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

Trades Unions' Federation Short of Funds.

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING IN LANCASHIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 11.

A dozen more cotton mills, which have so far been working, closed to-day.

The Council of the Federation of Trades Unions met to-day to consider the financing of the cotton lock-out. It was stated that owing to the previous cotton dispute and the trouble in the shipbuilding trade, the funds only amounted to £66,730, compared with £162,200 in 1908.

The weavers claim two shillings and sixpence from the Federation alone, which will absorb £17,500 weekly, while the income is less than £9,000 quarterly.

It was unanimously decided to double the contributions of members of affiliated unions, but the proposal to raise a special levy led to considerable discussion, and the matter was left open.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

There is a more hopeful feeling in Lancashire as the result of the statement, issued by the North and North-East Lancashire Manufacturers' Associations, denying that they are not desirous of an early settlement.

It is believed that when Sir George Askwith resumes his efforts at mediation on Monday, means will be found of disposing of the non-unionist question.

Miss Bury, the non-unionist, who was mobbed at Blackburn, has left her home for an unknown destination. Rioting has ceased.

LATER.

The miners' ballot returns generally indicate a majority of six to one in favour of a strike.

At the Labour demonstration at Crook last night, which was addressed by Mr. Henderson and other prominent Labour leaders, Mr. Henderson urged the workers not to be carried away by the parrot cry of "Down with the tools" which was lessening the efficiency of the democracy in the industrial world. He dwelt on the benefits of political action as opposed to strikes and said the Government should do its utmost to prevent a miners' strike.

Hundreds of extra men are working day and night at the Chatham Dockyard, laying railway lines and constructing a coalyard, which is to store thirty thousand tons, in view of threatened strike.

Three colliers arrived to-day, while the Admiralty has also secured 1,00,000 tons of coal in South Wales.

SETTLEMENT AT DUNDEE.

Sir George Askwith, of the Board of Trade, visited Dundee on Saturday on the invitation of Lord Provost Urquhart to mediate in the Dundee dispute. Sir George, who was accompanied by Mr. Mitchell, Board of Trade Commissioner for Scotland, conferred with all the interests over a period of fifteen hours; and at three o'clock on the 24th, an agreement was signed under which both dockers and strikers get concessions. This agreement was ratified by the men the same afternoon.

The negotiations were of a most difficult character concessions being stoutly resisted. In the evening it was found that the railway carting contractors had received a telegram from their principals not to stand in the way of a settlement; and this eased matters considerably. The last difficulty was with the shipowners, a number of whom held out against any increase in the weekly boatmen's wages; but in the small hours of the morning, and after repeated consultations with principals by telephone and telegram, in other ports, a compromise was arranged and announced by Sir George Askwith. Sir George expressed the hope that the agreement would be loyally observed and that the heading, "It is agreed," would be remembered.

EMPLOYERS' CONCESSIONS.

The explanation of the settlement is that both carters and dockers have secured concessions. While the dockers asked that wages should be raised from 7d. to 8d. for day work and from 10 1-2d. to 1s. for overtime, and a week's overtime on weekly boats, they have been given 7 1-2d. for day work and 11d. for overtime. All through the dispute the men have been inclined to give the railway contractors easier terms than the Dundee local contractors. The men asked the railway contractors for a minimum of 21s., rising by 1s. increases every six months till 23s. was reached for single lorry, and 25s. for double lorry men. Under the agreement they have been granted a minimum of 21s., rising to 23s., for single lorries, and a minimum, of 24s., rising to 25s., for double lorries. A minimum of 23s. was asked from the local contractors, and by the agreement the minimum is 22s., rising in six months to 23s., and 25s., is fixed for the double lorries.

NEWCASTLE STRIKE AT AN END.

The carters' strike at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which began on Dec. 18, has been settled. The men asked for an advance in wages of 2s. per week. The masters on Dec. 23 offered to give the labourers an advance all round to bring them 24s. per week, and to consider all requests made by carters, within the next three months. This was accepted.

THE COTTON TRADE LOCK-OUT.

Writing on Dec. 24 the Manchester correspondent of the "Times" said:—The position is very grave. One hundred and sixty thousand workpeople in North and North-East Lancashire are already involved in the dispute, and it is feared that a similar number may be affected now or hereafter in oth r parts of the country. In any case the spinning mills of South-East Lancashire could not go on for long if the weaving sheds of Blackburn and Burnley were not open to absorb their products. But, quite apart from that the dispute threatens to become general immediately. The cardroom workers complain that the employers action is a breakh of the Brooklands agreement and this added complicat on may prejudice the efforts which the peacemakers will assuredly initiate before Wednesday night.

On Dec. 26 the "Times" summarised the situation as follows:—Although no definite step has been taken towards conciliation in the cotton dispute, our special correspondent in Manchester says that efforts are being made to set peacemakers at work by to-day or to-morrow morning. Two possible mediators are mentioned—Sir Geoge Askwith and Mr. D. J. Shackleton. A Blackburn correspondent telegraphs that the cause of the Great Harwood strike has been removed by the action of the two non-unionists who refused to join the union. James Scott has been prevailed upon to enter into membership and Magraret Bury, although refusing to rejoin the union, it believed to intend to leave the town. The owners of the mill are, however, bound by the resolution of the Employers' Association not to reopen their mills until they are directed to do so by the central committee. And on the 27th our special correspondent in Manchester telegraphs that the situation in the cotton trade dispute is acute the more so as the whole of the trade is threatened with stoppage. No direct attempt has been made to bring about mediation, and it is feared that the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation will decide to close down the spindles they control in the event of the weaving sheds being idle. The lock-out notices take effect to-night.

(Continued on page 8.)

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Warships Captured and Destroyed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, JAN. 12.

The cruiser "Piemonte" and two destroyers yesterday encountered seven Turkish gunboats and an armed yacht off Kunfuda. After a stubborn resistance all the gunboats were destroyed and the yacht captured, as also were guns and other trophies. Warships were despatched to intercept other gunboats which are conveying arms and troops, who, it is intended, shall enter Cyrenaica *via* Egypt.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Rome, Dec. 23 (Times)—Nothing new is reported from Tripoli, Homs, or Ain Zara. A belated wireless telegram from Derna relates that an attack was made upon the garrison there on Dec. 16 while they were throwing up new works for the fortification of the place. The enemy who were estimated at about 2,000 in number, were forced to retire after a somewhat severe exchange of firing. The Italian loss was three killed and twenty-four wounded. From all accounts the Italian force under Colonel Fara would have fared badly at Bir Tobras had it not been for the promptitude with which the colonel in command recognized the danger of the situation and formed square. As it was their zareba was exposed to nearly twenty hours hot fire and had to repulse five separate desperate assaults from the enemy, who probably numbered more nearly 4,000 than 3,000. The troops have displayed admirable order and discipline in trying circumstances. This is not the first time Col. Fara has distinguished himself as a capable and energetic commander in the course of the war.

The following is the Turkish version of the affair:—

Paris, Dec. 22 (Times). The special correspondent of the Temps with the Turkish forces in Tripoli telegraphs from Azizia, under date of December 20 that on December 15 the Italians, reinforced by 2,000 fresh arrivals attacked the Turkish camp but were repulsed with a loss of 200 killed including two officers. The Turks lost twelve killed and thirty wounded. On Dec. 17 the Italians made a reconnaissance in force with artillery and proceeded to Zanzur after firing 210 shells in the direction of the Turkish camp. In the evening the Turks developed an attack, and the Italians fell back on Tripoli. On Dec. 19 an Italian reconnaissance to the eastward of the Turkish left was driven in after hard fighting which lasted until the afternoon. The Italians lost thier way in the desert and were harried by the Turks, who cut off a detachment and captured 200 rifles, as well as other equipment and several mules. The pursuit stopped at Ain Zara. The Italians lost 500 men and the Turks had twenty killed and forty wounded.

Rome, Dec. 24 (Times),—Quist is reported from Tripoli. The enemy are more active in Cyrenaica, where there has been some sharp fighting. On the night of Thursday an attempt was made to surprise the garrison at Bengazi, an attack being made on Redoubt No. 3, but the assault was repulsed by the Bersaglieri without loss. The enemy left nine dead behind them. An Italian blockhouse was also attacked the same night, and was successfully defended by the 68th Regt., which had two men wounded. General Trombi, commanding at Derna, reports that in the fight there last Monday the enemy had seventy-five men killed, besides a large number of wounded. Arab informants put the loss suffered by the Turks and Arabs at Bir Tobras at 200 killed and wounded.

A wirless message from Bengazi announces, says the "Times" of Dec. 27, that an attack was made on the eastern fortifications of that place yesterday by a large force of Turks and Arabs numbering some thousands, with artillery. The enemy had approached to within to or three kilometres when fire was opened upon them by the Italians with such effect that they were forced to beat a retreat with heavy losses. There were no casualties on the Italian side.

Two officers who have particularly distinguished themselves hitherto in Tripoli—Capt. Cagni and Col. Fara—have been promoted respectively to the ranks of Rear-Admiral and Major-General.

Alexandria, Dec. 23 (Reuter).—The Khedivial Mail Company state that their steamer the Menzaleh was not seized by an Italian cruiser. The latter took a sum of 30,000l. from the Menzaleh which was consigned to Hodeidah, and Turkish parcels from Constantinople. The vessel was then allowed to proceed.

The latest report from Bengazi fixes the Turkish and Arab casualties in the attack made on Christmas day at about 500 killed and wounded. Numerous bodies of Arabs are said to be gathering south of Ain Zara. According to some reports the enemy between Aziza and Gharian number about 10,000.

THE LATE SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Memorial Bust in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

A bronze bust of late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman erected by Parliament in Westminster Abbey, was unveiled to-day. There was no ceremony. The bust has been placed in a niche in the nave alongside the monument to Lord Salisbury.

ELDER DEMPSTER AND CO.

Large Increase of Capital.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co. have issued a million pounds worth of debenture shares, bearing interest at 5 per cent at the price of 94.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Third Test Match.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The third test match began to-day at Adelaide in hot weather before a good crowd. Australia batted first on a perfect wicket, but were all out for 133, Foster bowling well and taking five wickets for 36.

England had scored 49 runs without losing a wicket when stumps were drawn.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Interesting Event Expected.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Queen Wilhelmina continues to be absent from state functions and reports pointing to the probability of an interesting event are gaining ground.

Mr. Andrew Gordon French, a metallurgical chemist, claims to have discovered a metal hitherto unknown to science, which he has named Canadism.

Queen Alexandra, says "Truth," has presented (or is going to present) the library of the British Museum with a copy of King Edward's privately printed descriptive catalogue of the splendid collection of arms and armour at Sandringham Hall. The objects of art and the library at Sandringham the writer understands, have been settled by King Edward to pass as heirlooms with the estate and it was his wish that the contents of the hall should remain intact and that none of the collections should be removed to Windsor Castle or any other Crown residence.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Negotiations Moved to St. Petersburg.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, JAN. 11.

Russia's denial that she is preparing to occupy Mongolia is considered here as obscuring the issue, as there was no question of occupation.

The Wai-Wu-Pu says that the statement, issued on the 8th instant, was a faithful summary of Russia's communication. In view of the inconvenience of negotiating during the upheaval, the negotiations are being transferred to St. Petersburg. It is understood that China is prepared to discuss railway proposals, including the linking up of the Kaikhta-Urga line and the Siberian railway.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 12.

The Chinese revolutionaries have seized the arsenal at Kuldja in Chinese Turkestan, killed four hundred Manchus and proclaimed the Republic.

TOKIO, JAN. 12.

The Government has refused to assist Chinese revolutionaries to negotiate for a loan, declaring that it will not swerve from its policy of neutrality.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The "Times" of Dec. 25 says:—It is becoming apparent in Shanghai that Yuan Shih-kai's decision is being influenced by the fears of intervention on the part of Japan and Great Britain. He has the choice of three alternatives—the summoning of a National Assembly at Shanghai, the resumption of hostilities, or the resignation of the Premiership. Chinese officials have taken refuge in large numbers at Shanghai, and it is hoped that, as a result, the boundaries of the foreign settlement will be enlarged. In Pekin a somewhat pessimistic view is taken. It is feared that the only result of Yuan Shih-kai's refusal of the Presidency must be the resumption of hostilities. The Powers will therefore be faced with the alternative either of allowing the Revolutionaries and Monarchists to fight it out or to support Yuan Shih-kai.

Reuter's Agency learns on inquiry from high authority that there is no truth in the report that Great Britain and Japan are acting together with a view to the maintenance of a Monarchical Government in China, if necessary by force.

The efforts of the British Government, who are acting in concert with the other Powers, are directed towards assisting China to secure for herself an efficient form of government based on popular approval.

Tokyo, Dec. 22 (Reuter).—Although it is authoritatively declared here that the question of intervention by the Powers in China has not even been discussed, it is understood that preparations have been made by Japan to send an expedition to China in the event of the outbreak of troubles necessitating such a step, should the Peace Conference at Shanghai prove abortive.

Dec. 25.—An extraordinary joint meeting of the Cabinet and Elder Statesmen was held last evening to consider the state of affairs in China.

Major-Gen. Shiba, who was in command of the Japanese garrison in Pekin at the time of the Boxer rising, has left Shimonoski for Tokyo, in response to an official summons.

Peking, Dec. 28.

The misapprehension regarding the attitude of Japan in the event of China's deciding to adopt a Republican Government and the lesser misapprehension regarding the attitude of England in such circumstances having been removed, Yuan Shih-kai, with the unanimous consent of the Imperial Princes, caused the issue to-night of an Imperial Edict expressing the willingness of the Throne to abide by the decision of a National Convention to be summoned for the purpose of determining China's future form of Government.

The edict is issued in deference to a memorial from Tang Shao-yi, who cites Wu Ting-fang as asseverating the determination of the people for a Republican Government. It admits that the Throne's assent to the 19 articles of the Constitution, with the solemn declaration in the Hall of Ancestors to fulfil its promises, has failed to inspire confidence, and states that the question whether the Government shall be a Constitutional Monarchy or a Republic being one of vital moment which cannot be decided by one section of the people nor by the Throne alone, a National Convention is to be summoned to decide. Tang Shao-yi is to consult the Republican representatives and to agree to a method of selecting delegates and to a cessation of hostilities. The odium of continuing hostilities is thus thrown upon the revolutionaries.

I understand that the scheme proposed by Tang Shao-yi provides for three delegates from each of the 22 provinces to be elected by the Provincial Assemblies—the only machinery available—and to meet within three months. But the Revolutionary leaders will not consent to such a delay and will require, moreover, the nomination of those delegates who already sit in the Provisional Convention at Nanking as representatives of 14 provinces. A compromise may be arranged by obtaining for these delegates new mandates from the Provincial Assemblies; at present they are nominated only by the Revolutionary Military Governors.

While Yuan Shih-kai consistently maintains that a Monarchical Government is better adapted to the spirit of the Chinese people than a Republican and consistently declares that he will not accept the Presidency even if it is formally offered by the National Convention, I have reason to believe that he would accept such a post if to the wishes of the Convention were added the wishes of Manchus, whose dynasty he has served so faithfully.

During my recent visit to the Revolutionary centres in the Yang tze I satisfied myself that in the provinces, as in Peking, our attitude during the serious crisis meets general approval as being consistently impartial, assisting neither side, aiming only towards peace, and leaving China to determine for herself what Government she will adopt. Naturally our connexion with Japan, whose people, with their extreme devotion to their Emperor, view with misgiving the possible establishment of the first Republic in Asia, might easily give rise to mis understanding.

NEW NAVAL WAR STAFF.

Mr. Churchill Provides Quarters.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Mr. Churchill has given up his official residence for the use of the Naval War Staff.

THE SIAM JEWELLERY CASE.

Accused again Remanded.

LONDON JAN. 11,

Paul de Busock, who is charged with receiving stolen jewellery belonging to the Dowager Queen of Siam, has been again remanded,

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

India Buys on Speculation.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Messrs. Montagu's circular says the silver market was distinctly steady. Demand was chiefly on speculative Indian account, and as forward offerings were not large enough to meet the requirements. cash purchases had to be made, resulting in prices for cash and at two months becoming identical five days out of the week.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

M. Mornard to Succeed Mr. Shuster.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, JAN. 12.

Mr. Shuster has left for Europe. He has issued a statement opining that M. Mornard's commission was unfit for Treasury administration. The commission has resigned, and it is understood that M. Mornard will take over the post.

TEHERAN, JAN. 12.

It is reported that the Chief Mollah at Ispahan is inciting people to a holy war.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

The *Englishman* hears that the Ahmednagar Brigade has been warned for active service in Persia. The question, however, is still under discussion between the Home and Indian Governments and no final decision has been reached.

AMIR'S DEFENCE SCHEME.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 12.

The *Pioneer* hears that the Amir's orders regarding the defence of his north western border district were very distinct. Supplies are to be collected at Hera Mainmana and other important towns. All outposts are to be strengthened and breech-loaders are to be issued to the tribal levies on the Persian frontier, a security of Rs. 50 being taken for each rifle. These are merely precautionary measures, the idea apparently being that Russia may put pressure upon Mashed and Khorasan generally, as they have done upon Tabriz and Azerbaijan, thus causing alarm in the Herat borderland.

The *Pioneer* says that the Kabul Durbar need not have any apprehensions of trouble from Russia. The Tsar's Government is concerned only with the straightening out of the tangle of Persian politics, and, though its methods may be summary, it can have no desire to raise additional complications in Central Asia.

Events have moved rather rapidly in Persia within the past few days, says the "Globe." First the Regent has finally accepted the position that it was impossible to go on with the present Mejlis. After consultation with the leading members of the commercial community in Teheran, his Highness took a step which, in a Constitutional country would be described as a "coup d'etat." He dissolved the Mejlis, closed the Parliament House, and returned to autocratic rule. We wish we could regret this action, but the Mejlis has long since lost its grip on affairs, and has shown itself pigheaded and incompetent. The decree of dissolution makes no mention of the date of the new elections. It is, however, stated that they will be held as soon as possible. The date is likely to be somewhat distant. It is difficult to hold elections in a country partially occupied by foreign troops. The Government is doing all in its power to secure their withdrawal, but its power is very limited. The Russian demands are to be met, and Mr. Shuster, the stormy petrel of Persian politics, has received his notice of dismissal. But to anarchy is beginning to break out all over the country, and there are reports of attacks both on Russian and on Indian troops. From Persian sources these episodes are justified by tales of atrocities. True or false, these tales will be believed in the present unsettled state of Persian feeling. The situation is thus very serious. So far from withdrawing her troops, Russia finds it necessary to reinforce them, and if a British Consular Official has, as is reported, disappeared, the British in the south may be compelled to pursue a similar policy. What then is to become of the independent Persia, whose existence is rightly regarded as essential to British interests?

The Russian Government announces that the aggressive acts committed by mobs against the Russian forces and institutions in Tabriz, Resht and Enzeli deserve most severe punishment, says the "Times" of Dec. 28, and that orders have accordingly been given to the Russian commanders to punish the guilty and to remove once for all the causes of such acts. The British Consul, Mr. Smart, who was travelling with the escort of Sowars, attacked near Kazeran, is reported to be wounded.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Colonel Seely's Referendum.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Colonel Seely has taken a women's referendum at Ilkeston, on the suffrage question. Out of 6,600 papers, 1,811 were against suffrage 1,074 were in favour, and the rest were blank.

THE SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

The troubles of the divided Cabinet says the "Daily Mail" of Dec. 30, about votes for women are to grow worse, instead of better. Yesterday it was made clear that the National Anti-Suffrage League on the one hand and the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies on the other are already sharpening their weapons for the fight of 1912, and are formulating a campaign which will be fierce and strenuous.

Everyone realises that a crisis is approaching. The Prime Minister has announced that he is absolutely and whole heartedly opposed to woman suffrage. Mr. Lloyd George is to take the field on behalf of votes for women. That is the position. In order that there may be no mistake about the matter, Mr. Lloyd George will address a meeting at the Albert Hall in support of woman suffrage on February 23, eight days after the opening of Parliament. The issue between him and his leader will be clearly defined. There is now no doubt that before the session is far advanced the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be fighting each other on the Treasury bench, and that each will have followers in the Ministry. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how disaster to the Government is to be averted.

The more thoughtful Liberals are already disturbed at the serious danger which is coming ahead. Yesterday the "Westminster Gazette," in the course of its leading article urging a referendum on the matter, states: "If we look at the Liberal Party we find the Cabinet, the Ministry, Ministerialists in the House of Commons and Liberals in the constituencies divided into two hostile camps. We believe a majority of Liberals to be in favour of giving some women the parliamentary vote, but if that proposal were ever to become part of the party programme, we are certain there would instantly be a very considerable secession of non-Suffragist Liberals."

This is the state of affairs in which Mr. Lloyd George is going to get the House of Commons to accept woman suffrage, and Mr. Asquith, the Leader of the Government, is going to oppose it. The effort to obtain votes for women is to be made by means of an amendment to the Reform Bill.

RUSSIAN YACHT SINKS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

A Russian yacht has sunk in the Black Sea. There were 172 persons on board, including the Russian Consul at Galatz and his family.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JAN. 12.

The P. & O. steamer "Morea" has shipped gold to the value of £ 154,000 for India.

REVOLUTION IN BAHIA.

Warship Despatched.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIO JANEIRO, JAN. 12.

The State Government of Bahia, refusing to act on a judgment of the Federal Court granting a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in favour of certain Opposition deputies, the fort bombarded and destroyed the Government building. The Federal Government is despatching a warship to Bahia.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Weather Favours a Record Poll.

BERLIN, JAN. 12.

The weather favours a record poll in the elections for the Reichstag to-day. Excitement is most keen.

The Socialists are very active. Their manifestoes warn the electors against the danger of the rule of a progressive nation by a coalition of reactionaries and clericals, while the Conservatives insist on the necessity of averting a foreign peril by the building up of armaments and unitedly opposing the Socialists.

The Kaiser, who is at Potsdam, has arranged to be kept continuously informed of the progress of the fight.

CALCUTTA ILLUMINATIONS.

Messrs. James Pain & Co. Sued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

At the High Court to-day an interesting application was made before Mr. Justice Chitty by Saroda Prasad Mitter, a contractor, for the realisation of eight thousand rupees from Mr. James Pain, illuminator and decorater in cannection with their Majesties' visit to Calcutta. The Government of Bengal employed the defendant to illuminate and decorate all Public Works buildings during their Majesties' stay in Calcutta. The defendant in turn entered into a contract with the plaintiff to illuminate certain public buildings for ten thousand rupees, The plaintiff executed the contract to the satisfaction of the District Engineer, but was paid only two thousand rupees.

His Lordship issued an injunction on the Executive Engineer, Calcutta Division, restraining payment to defendant and a rule on the defendant returnable on Monday next.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

Portraits of Their Majesties Unveiled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JAN. 12.

The unveiling ceremony of the signed portraits of Their Majesties, which were presented to the Central Hindu College, was performed yesterday afternoon by Mr. E, A. Maloney, the Commissioner.

Mrs. Besant, in a short speech, spoke of the loyalty and love they all bore for Their Majesties and expressed their grateful thanks for the portraits.

Mr. Maloney observed that Their Imperial Majesties loved their subjects greatly and extended their heartfelt support to institutions that imparted sound education to and improved the morals of the boys of the country. Their Majesties' visit to India had strengthened the bonds of union between men of various creeds and nationalities. The fact that of all the British Colonies India was the first and only country so honoured showed to the world what great part she formed of the British Empire.

ROYAL GIFT TO MADRAS COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 12.

The King and Queen have presented to the Madras Presidency College a pair of finely executed and large photogravures representing Their Imperial Majesties and bearing Their Majesties' autographs. It is Their Majesties' desire that the portraits should be hung in a conspicuous place in the College. The College authorities have telegraphed to the King Emperor's Equerry at Bombay the devotion and gratitude of the members of the College to Their Majesties.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

Departure from Bombay.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge early yesterday morning motored to the New Dock under construction, where His Excellency was received by the chairman and several trustees and some of the officers of the Port of Bombay. His Excellency spent nearly an hour in inspecting the different sections of the dock and then returned to Government House via Hornby and Waudby Roads, where he was most enthusiastically cheered by the crowd that had assembled there.

THE DEPARTURE.

Punctually at 5 p. m. His Excellency, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. F.A. Maxwell. Military Secretary; Captain W. W. Muir and Captain A. A. Tod, Aides-de-Camp, left Bombay by the Royal special train for Calcutta from the Victoria Terminus Station.

Five minutes before the departure of the train, His Excellency arrived in company with H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke, and was received by Major-General J. G. Swann and Major Hepper, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway

Among those present at the station to bid farewell to His Excellency were: the Prince of Bhopal, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Lucas, I. C. S., Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C. V. O., Secretary to Government, Political Department; Major J. G. Greig, C. I. E., Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O. Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Mr. J. A. Guider, C. I. E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D.; Mr. Gibbs, Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police and Mr. A. C. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Mr. A. C. Rumboll travelled in charge of the train.

The police arrangements at the station were in charge of Inspector Stokes of the Railway Police.

A salute of 31 guns was fired to announce the departure.

ASHE MURDER TRAIL.

Address by Counsel for the Crown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 12.

Yesterday afternoon the defence of the accused in the Ashe murder case closed before the Special Tribunal, and Mr. Napier then began his address on behalf of the prosecution. He said that the accused, before the Court stood charged with the most serious offences that could be brought against any person. In one charge the prosecution had tried to bring home to the accused, the responsibility for murder, a responsibility for which entailed on them the sentence of death, and in the other charge the prosecution claimed to have established that the accused had been parties to a treasonable conspiracy.

On June 17 the District Magistrate and Collector was shot dead in the tram at Maniyachi, and, when that occurred, it must have seemed natural to everybody there that a murder of that nature was not a murder of a simple kind such as Courts had been accustomed to deal with day by day, but that there must be behind it some causes that had led to such crimes as the murders of Mr. Jackson and of Sir William Curzon Wyllie, and, undoubtedly, the thought must have arisen that, just as in those cases, the murder of Mr. Ashe was an outcome of, hatred of British rule that had grown up in some sections of the community in India during the last few years—fortunately a very very small section. But, in a large country like India, sections contained a considerable number of people and among them hatred had been fostered and nurtured by newspapers of ignoble nature and by pamphlets couched in terrible language teaching people false history and false economics, perpetuating misrepresentation of the aims and objects of the Government.

Such misrepresentations as these were contained in an exhibit found in the house of one of the youngest of the accused, viz., Chavadi Arunachalam Pillay. His submission was that the pamphlet was one of the class of writings that had only one object, namely to inculcate a hatred of British rule. The murder of Mr. Ashe would naturally be imputed to such encouragement which had been known to exist in the country for some time past.

LETTER FOUND ON THE ASSASSIN.

The next thought that would occur to any one would be whether there had been an associate of the murderer, and within two or three hours it became known that the murderer wherever he was had been accompanied by another person. When the body of the murderer was removed to Tinnevelly other considerations naturally arose from the language contained in a letter found on the person of the assassin. It was natural that the authorities should endeavour, as quickly as possible, to find out who were the associates of the writer of that letter and to see if it was possible to bring home the murder to others than the actual person who has committed the crime. So they had that rapid investigation of the murder case which in a few days developed into a conspiracy case.

Counsel then read the evidence of Mr. Hamilton relating to the investigation of the case. He then proceeded to deal with the law relating to the offence of conspiracy, and read passages from decisions in the Calcutta High Court and compared the law of conspiracy applicable to India with that in England and Ireland.

One of the curious features in the case, Mr. Napier pointed out, was the way in which Pondicherry seemed to permeate therein. Pondicherry was a foreign possession in British territory and was situated hundreds of miles away from the houses of any of the accused, who had no manner of connection with the place. And the place was introduced into the case through the fact that the first accused had gone there in pursuance of his business of writing seditious literature.

Counsel then read that portion of evidence of the Postmaster of Pondicherry.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day.

LATER.

ACCUSED'S HEADQUARTERS AT PONDICHERY.

Mr. C. P. Napier. Public Prosecutor, continued his address before the Special Tribunal to try the Ashe murder case this morning and dealt with the first accused's connection with Pondicherry and his conduct of a paper which had been prescribed in 1910. The first accused's tour to the extreme south was in connection with dissemination of seditious literature, and had been associated with the paper started at Pondicherry. Second accused was a sort of jackal to the first and the presence of the former at Pondicherry was established beyond doubt. Counsel then dealt with the evidence with regard to each of the other accused and pointed out how the evidence adduced in the case connected each with Pondicherry. Coming to the assassin, Vanchi, counsel submitted that it was perfectly clear that he had an association with Pondicherry. With regard to the 7th accused Harihara Iyer there was correspondence to show that he was desirous of getting the Dharma paper from Pondicherry and there was also evidence to connect the 12th accused, Alagappa Pillay, with Pondicherry, Madaswamy's connection with Pondicherry had also been clearly shown. The connection of these accused with Pondicherry was an unnatural connection and required explanation. Then there was the peculiarity of the association of the different persons in this case. There were people from east and west. There were Pillays and Brahmins and in no single instance had there been any explanation as to why there should be an extraordinary friendship between persons of different parts of the country. One curious feature of the defence was the effort of the 2nd accused to dissociate himself with the 1st accused. The only explanation that the second accused gave was to set up an alibi to everything that was stated against him by the 1st accused.

The Court adjourned for lunch.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES ALLEN.

Memorial Portrait.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

A life-sized portrait of the late Sir Charles Allen, formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, was unveiled this afternoon by Sir William Duke, the Lieut-Governor. Sir Archdale Earle explained that the portrait had been subscribed for by the public and the Lieut-Governor referred to the progress made by the Calcutta Corporation during the five years the late Sir Charles was Chairman. Sir Charles had made a place in the heart of his friends, which will dwell and leave a mark in the history of Calcutta which would endure long afterwards.

MADRAS DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAYS.

Scheme to Expedite Construction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 12.

Sir Henry Kimber, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Neville Priestley, Managing Director, of the South India Railway who have come to India to attend the Railway Conference to be held shortly in Calcutta under the presidency of Lord Inchape are now in South India, enquiring into and discussing a number of schemes in which the railway is the moving spirit. One of these schemes is that proposed by Mr. Priestley for expediting the construction of a number of proposed District Board Railways which have been provisionally sanctioned for some years and for which special railway cess is being collected by the District Boards concerned. Soon after this cess was imposed it was seen that the annual returns were so small that it would take the local bodies concerned many years before they could collect sufficient money to justify them in starting construction. Government were anxious to assist the laudable enterprise of District Boards in every way, but schemes devised to help District boards to finance schemes on the guarantee of a Railway cess and complete the railways sooner than they would otherwise be, failed for one reason or another.

At this juncture the South Indian Railway has come forward with the schemes for helping District Boards with Railway schemes on hand out of their difficulty. In November last Mr. A. Muirhead, C. I. E. Agent of the Railway, submitted to the District Boards concerned a scheme which had been prepared by Mr. Priestley and placed before the Secretary of State for consideration. It was that the South Indian Railway promote a Madras District Boards Railway Co. Ltd. to find capital to construct the proposed lines and that District Boards should become shareholders in the company to the extent of their accumulations from railway cess. It would be open to the Boards to continue collecting and accumulating the cess with a view to the acquisition of the particular sections of Railway in which they were interested or to invest further funds as they became available and shares procurable, and in attending to their holding in the Company. The scheme will be discussed by the District Board concerned in due course, but during the recent tour Sir Henry Kimber and Mr. Priestley have taken the opportunity of interviewing the Presidents and other Members of the Boards in connection with the scheme. At Tanjore they met the whole of the District Board for the reason that Tanjore, already possessing a system of District Board Railways, is on a different footing from other Boards and in their case the question will require special consideration. In his proposal to the Secretary of State Mr. Priestley pointed out that it would improve the scheme considerably if the existing Tanjore District Board Railway could be incorporated into a scheme and at a meeting of the Board of that District Mr. Priestley pointed out more fully than he did in his original proposal the benefit it would be to it eventually to enter the scheme not only in connection with the three proposed extensions of its present system included in the scheme proposed, but for the whole of the District Board system of railways.

INSTITUTE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Dinner of Calcutta Section.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JAN. 12.

The annual dinner of the Calcutta section of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers was held this evening when Mr. J. P. Wyness, the President, gave an interesting review of the progress of shipping and shipbuilding in Calcutta. He traced the rise of shipping from the time when the country boat was the only means of conveyance to the present time and stated that the first vessel propelled by steam in India was the yacht built for the King of Oudh in 1819. Then in 1822 a steamer which has been built for service on the Canton River in China was purchased by a company of Calcutta merchants who employed her with great profit as a river boat. The Bengal Government purchased the vessel during the first Burmese War in 1824, and she was found very valuable as a despatch and tug boat. The first steam voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to India was made in 1825 by the "Enterprise" built at Debtford. A three-mast bigger-rigged ship with 60 horse power engines, she left London on August 16 and did not reach Calcutta until December 8 having been on the way 114 days of which 63 were under steam and 40 under sail. The Government subsequently bought the vessel for £ 40,000 or £ 3,000 less than she had cost.

CALCUTTA COLLEGE SQUARE.

Alleged Breach of Sunset Notification.

CALCUTTA, JAN 11.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief, Presidency Magistrate to-day issued a summons under Section 188 I P C on the application of Superintendent Aldridge against J. Gowen, formerly of the "Sind Gazette," Karachi, for preaching Christianity in College Square in prohibited hours and thereby violating the Sunset Notification of the Government.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 12.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 11th that the weather is wet and signalling communication impossible.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. JAN. 12.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The provisions of the Indian Railways Act are extended to the Silao-Rajgir extension of the Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway.

Captain Porter, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Lower Burma Railways-Reconnaissance Survey.

Mr. William, District Traffic Superintendent, officiates in class 1 as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, with the Prince of Wales and the other children of the King and Queen, spent Christmas at Sandringham.

Christmas Day was unusually mild and bright but on Boxing Day rain fell heavily from an early hour.

The pantomime "Hop o' my Thumb" was produced at Drury Lane on Boxing night, and "Dick Whittington" at the Lyceum.

"The Miracle," "a wordless mystery spectacle," was produced by Professor Reinhardt at Olympia on Saturday.

On Wednesday night 160,000 weavers were locked out by the federated employers of Lancashire as a result of the recent strikes.

Through the mediation of Sir George Askwith the Dundee strike was settled last Sunday morning. Both the carters and the dockers obtained concessions.

Two thousand miners left work at Treorky, Glamorgan, yesterday, as a protest against the employment of non-unionists.

The Miner's Federation have resolved to ballot their members on the question of a national stoppage for the establishment of a "minimum" wage.

Over 11,500 madical men have now pledged themselves not to accept service under the Insurance Act unless the conditions are altered.

A Wigan coal mine was flooded on Saturday while the men were at work, but all were rescued except one man.

The first meeting of Mr. Bottomley's creditors took place yesterday. The claims amount to £220,000, and the assets are estimated by the debtor to be worth £47,000.

A marriage has been arranged between Lord Howard de Walden and Miss Margherita Van Raalte.

The Royal Commission on University Education in London have issued a report urging the provision of more convenient buildings than those now available.

The returns for 1911 show an unprecedented record of shipbuilding on the North-East Coast and also on the Clyde.

The Admiralty have placed orders for two battles ships with Messrs. Beardmore and Messrs. Vickers.

ARGENTINA.

There are dissensions in the Cabinet. Dr. Lobos, the Minister of Agriculture, has resigned and has been succeeded by Senor Mujica. "La Nacion" predicts the early resignation of Dr. Rosa, the Minister of Finance.

BRAZIL.

Political troubles are reported from Bahia where the Governor of the State has resigned his duties into the hands of the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the legal successor to the Governorship, who is the President of the Senate, having declined to undertake the duties.

CHILE.

The departure from Iquique and Antofagasta of about 5,000 Peruvians, as a result of the agitation by the Chilean patriotic leagues, well seriously affect the nitrate output during 1912.

ECUADOR.

A message from Guayaquil, Ecuador, announces the death of Senor Emilio Estrada, the President of Ecuador. Senor Estrada was elected President last January.

FRANCE.

In view of the considerable increase of what is known as "strike duty" in the Seine Department the Government has proposed the formation of a second legion of the Republican Guard, to consist of one battalion of four companies and to be placed under the colonel in command of the existing legion. The Paris Municipality, while approving of the principle, is anxious that the new corps should form a separate command with a distinctive uniform, and that the whole expense of raising and maintaining the force should be borne by the Government—an arrangement to which there may be objections of a political nature.

The Marquise Arconati-Visconti has endowed the University of Paris with the sum of £20,000, which is to be employed for the benefit of the Faculties of Medicine and of Letters.

At the annual sitting of the French Carnegie Hero Fund Committee, which was held last Saturday under the presidency of M. Emile Loubet, awards were made for acts of heroism during the year 1911. Among the recipients of prizes is the Abbe Richard, who was awarded a gold medal and £40 for having saved five lives when a motor-omnibus fell from the Pont de l' Archeveche into the Seine on September 27. Two civilians who distinguished themselves on the same occasion were awarded a bronze medal and £8 each. Mme. Malclet, wife of the Kerdonis lighthouse keeper, who, with the aid of her children, heroically kept the light turning by hand all through the night on which her husband died, has been rewarded with a silver medal and £120 and £20 for each of her children. Awards were made to five children under 15 years of age for acts of bravery.

The Minister of War has placed on the list of candidates for promotion to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour the name of Colonel Largeau, in recognition of his exceptional services as Commander of the French forces in the Chad territory, which have resulted in the submission of Dudmurrah.

GERMANY.

The choice of this moment for conferring upon Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter an honour which would have passed almost unnoticed at the New Year, or on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday in January is, no doubt, intended as an appropriate mark of the Emperor's satisfaction at the conclusion of the Franco-German negotiations, in which the German Foreign Secretary did much hard work and exposed himself to very violent criticism.

Notwithstanding the imminence of a General Election which is in certain respects peculiarly critical, the celebration of Christmas monopolized German attention as completely as ever. There is no feature of German life which shows so little change. Except, perhaps, that the givers of presents become more luxurious and the receivers more critical on every exciting, one Christmas is precisely like another. Family piety and essential conservatism still prevail everywhere, and however little definite religion may remain in the celebrations nothing is stranger than the contrast between the actual temper and occupation of the public and the railing and blasphemy of the Socialist Press. Except that it is universally assumed that the Socialists will gain heavily at the elections a fortnight hence, there is hardly any sign of public interest, and the Government remains thus far absolutely cold to the appeals of the Conservative newspapers for a programme and a national rallying cry. The "North-German Gazette," which is usually turned at election times into an electioneering broad-sheet, is now expressing its satisfaction at the prospect that there will be less deception of the voters than ever before and that the polls will give "a fairly trustworthy picture of the present condition of German public opinion."

GREECE.

The Budget for 1912 provides an estimated revenue of 143 1-2 million drachmæ (£5,740,000) and an estimated expenditure of 142 1-2 millions, the figures being slightly higher than those for the current year. The realized surplus from the year 1910-11 amounts to 10 millions, and with this and the unexpended balance of the loan of 110 millions, there is a total of 85 millions at the disposal of the Government. Of this sum, 68 millions will be devoted after repayment of advances to the Treasury, to Army expenditure, and to public works, including improvements at the port of the Piræus, leaving a balance of 17 millions. The enormous duty on the import of sugar is reduced to half.

HOLLAND.

During the discussion in the Second Chamber of the States General on the Naval Estimates a disturbance arose over the acceptance by the Minister of Marine of M. Kuyper's motion for the postponement until the next sitting of the Chamber after the Christmas recess of the vote for a new battleship destined for service in the East Indies. When M. de Savornin Lohman, Minister of State, rose to speak there was such an uproar that the President, after fruitless attempts to restore order, was compelled to suspend the sitting for about half an hour—a state of affairs without precedent in the history of the States General. On the resumption of the sitting, M. Thomson (Liberal) vehemently denounced the monopoly of Messrs. Krupp, which, he declared, had caused a loss to the State of £500,000. In reply, the Minister of Marine said that the tender for guns set in by another firm was examined by a responsible committee, of which the Inspector of Artillery was a member. The officer in question was highly indignant at the continual agitation against Messrs. Krup, and he himself, the Minister added, refused to permit the lives of their gallant seamen to be endangered by the use of so-called cheap guns.

PORTUGAL.

In view of the Pope's attitude towards the law for the separation of Church and State, a Deputy presented to the Chamber a proposal to abolish the Portuguese Legation at the Vatican. The motion was, however, rejected, the majority of the House being of opinion that the Republic should not sever diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

The Minister of Marine will shortly present to Parliament a plan for the construction of a new arsenal on the banks of the Tagus opposite Lisbon. The arsenal will have dry docks able to berth the largest Dreadnoughts, and will be fitted with the latest improvements.

Apparently the negotiations between the Portuguese cocoa planters of Sao Thome and Principe for the sale of the yearly production of cocoa to a group of British capitalists are progressing favourably, and there now only remain to be fixed the "minimum" price and the quantity to be sold. The same British group also proposed to purchase some of the plantations in these islands for the purpose of floating and Anglo-Portuguese company. This offer, however, the planters declined, as the Portuguese Government objects to such property passing into the hands of foreigners.

RUSSIA.

The Duma last Friday declared urgency for, and then adopted all stages of, the Government measure for the purchase by the State of the Russian portion of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway as from January 14 next. The only objection raised came from the Poles and some of the Social Democrat members. The Duma also assigned a sum of 32,200,000 roubles (£3,220,000) to effect the purchase. The debenture stock will be taken over on Crown account.

UNITED STATES.

A marble bust of the German Emperor was presented to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan last Saturday by Dr. Kurt Ziegler, the Acting Consul-General, in the absence of Herr Frankson, Consul-General in New York, who is ill. The gift is a personal one from the Kaiser to Mr. Morgan as a mark of his esteem.

Broken in purse and spirit, and worried by the severance of his theatrical contracts, Walter Lowell, the well-known actor, whose stage name was Wright Lorimer, has committed suicide in New York by inhaling gas. Lowell scored his greatest success in "The Shepherd King."

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Paris, Dec. 22 ("Times").—The French Government has now received the Spanish reply to the French proposals regarding the future arrangements in Morocco. The French Ambassador in Madrid, M. Geoffray, first telegraphed a summary and then sent the full text of the Spanish counter-proposals. The negotiations are, of course, secret, but it is admitted that the Spanish proposals differ from the French." This, indeed, was only to be expected if, as the journals which are believed to reflect the views of M. Caillaux allege, the French proposals would amount to the denial of Spain's right to authority and prerogatives in her own zone equal in all respects to those which France claims in hers. It is further reported that questions of jurisdiction are at present being discussed separately, and that the question of territorial arrangements will only be opened after these are settled.

The "Times" of Dec. 25 says:—The Spanish advanced positions overlooking the Kert River in the Melilla district were attacked on Friday (Dec. 23) by Moors from the other side of the river. The attack was expected and was repulsed after some sharp fighting.

Further attacks were made on the night of Dec. 23 by tribesmen on the Spanish positions at Tauriat Zaz, in the Melilla district. The Spaniards are reported to have suffered a loss of seven killed and fifteen wounded.

Madrid, Dec. 29 "Times".—The telegrams announcing continued and severe fighting in the Melilla district on Saturday and Sunday have cast a gloom over the Christmas festival in Spain, which is deeper as the vigorous offensive assumed by the Moors was altogether unexpected here, especially as less than a month has elapsed since the announcement of the conclusion of peace with the tribesmen. Sunday's fighting round the Spanish position at Tauriat Zag appears to have been of a determined character, and it was only late in the afternoon that General Ros was enabled to take the offensive and to dislodge the Moors from the positions occupied by them during Saturday night. The Spanish losses during the three days' fighting, so far as they are known at present, amount to four officers, including a lieutenant-colonel, and eighteen men killed, and five officers and sixty-three men wounded.

There has been no further fighting between the Moors and Spaniards in the Melilla district, says the "Times" of Dec. 28, but it is feared that there is only a lull. Meanwhile certain Spanish newspapers are taxing France with instigating the recent Moorish attack.

Further fighting took place on Wednesday in the Melilla district. The Moors are reported to have been driven back over the River Kert. General Ros, the Spanish commander, was wounded. "A communique" was issued in Madrid last night deploring the campaign which has been conducted in the Press against France as calculated to injure the negotiations proceeding between that country and Spain over the Morocco question.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

(Continued from page 7.)

On Dec. 27, 160,000 weavers were locked out by the federated employers of North and North-East Lancashire, as a result of the recent strikes. The Master Cotton Spinners Federation, in order to prevent overproduction of yarn during the stoppage, has decided to close for three days each week those mills which provide yarn for the looms now idle, thus reducing by one-half the employment of 150,000 more workers.

At a mass meeting of miners held at Leadgate, near Consett, on Dec. 23, a resolution was passed with only one dissentient urging the members of the Durham Miners' Association to vote solidly for a strike in the ballot next month in face of the absolute refusal of the Coal Owners' Association to concede the principle of an individual minimum wage, and pledging the meeting to observe such conduct during the coming struggle as would reflect credit upon the miners and the cause for which they were going to fight.

The Federation's policy was strongly condemned at a mass meeting of night-workers at Northumberland collieries held at Shankhouse on Dec. 24. The men were called upon to vote against a strike in the national ballot.

Lord St. Aldwyn is chairman of a court of arbitration which has been appointed to consider what are the fair conditions of service and payment for London taximab drivers if the existing fares remain unchanged.

As a result of the strike of drivers and conductors the whole of the electric tramway service in Llanelly and the surrounding district was suspended on Dec. 26. During the last few days a limited service has been running with the manager and other officials in charge of the cars. The company now intimate that as the authorities cannot guarantee protection they are compelled to close the service. The stokers at the power station having come out in sympathy, the public lighting is threatened, but at present the officials are able to maintain a sufficient supply of current. The dispute turns upon the question of the recognition of the men's union, the company claiming the right to deal with their own men. Mr. W. Pugh the local leader of the men's union, said that if outside labour was introduced he would not be answerable for the consequences.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th January 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week-end. Train leaves Church Gate Station to-day Saturday the 13th inst. at 3-9 p.m. and to-morrow Sunday the 14th at 7 a.m. for Santa Cruz.

2. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

3. There will be a parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri on Monday morning next, the 15th instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, khaki cardigans, swords, bandoliers and waist belts.

4. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday next, the 17th inst. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, khaki, carbines and swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. L. H.

POLICE AGENT AS THIEF.

Paris Detective's Fall.

On December 26th in Paris there came up for trial a case the report of which reads like one of the most wild and extravagant police romances ever invented. There are five prisoners in all, of whom the hero of the story—Alexandre Warzee—is almost the only one who looks out of his teens. He is said to be twenty-four, a small, dapper young fellow with a budding moustache who looks more like an ordinary small shop assistant than an experienced agent of the secret police.

With the rest of the band he is accused of a series of audacious robberies, and he alone declares his innocence, all the others combining in the confessions implicating Warzee. The result will prove whether it is an extraordinary instance of watchdog turning thief, or of a plot of vengeance by the Apaches against a dreaded adversary. Like most French detectives, Warzee led a Jekyll and Hyde existence, spending his days in hunting down criminals, carrying out difficult inquiries, and effecting dangerous arrests, and his nights in the worst bars and dens of Paris, eating and drinking with those he had under observation, and—according to the prosecution—finally becoming a real accomplice and sharer in the spoil, after first giving hints for fruitful burglaries and pretending to join the expeditions.

A DOUBLE LIFE.

Warzee has been in the army, and entered the police secret service when quite young with the best of characters as a good husband, a good father, and a very acute and active agent. Later on it was noticed that he had left his wife and home, and also that the raids made on his information did not turn out as well as they used to do, whilst the criminals on whose track he was set invariably escaped. It would take too long to go into the whole story, which is quite as unreal and exciting as anything imagined by the most fertile mind. Finally he resigned his post, and went to Belgium just at the time that a particularly daring robbery had been effected at a jeweller's shop. The burglar was caught and immediately confessed being the actual thief, but he said Warzee was the organiser. His deposition reads: "That policeman is a bandit. For the smiles of the little Camille Oger, who before she knew him was friends with 'Big Louis,' the murderer of Detective Morris, the 'Marquis de la Four,' as we called Warzee, joined our band, and thanks to his talents soon became our leader."

This man—Jacquin—declares that Warzee not only planned several big burglaries in Paris, but also furnished the money and instruments for Jacquin to break into the church of Erquenoy, and receive the chalice as a return for his help. As soon as this story came out Warzee returned to Paris, and, walking into M. Hamard's room, said that he had come to give himself up.

"It is true that I led a double life," he added, "and that I was an accomplice of burglars, but I am not the chief of a band, and I wish to exonerate myself."

He is now to have the chance of doing so. When the proceedings began the presiding judge led off with a homily, and asked how it was possible that a zealous and good officer like Warzee, who stood high in the esteem of his superiors, could sink to become the companion of thieves. Warzee said that it was his love for a woman that caused his downfall.

"But how could you take up with such a woman and such comrades?" asked the judge.

"I loved the girl, but had nothing to do with the men."

"Yet you were always with them," said the judge.

"You are well aware," retorted Warzee contemptuously, "that our trade compels us to mix up with such."

Judge Bertulus, however, seemed to be particularly anxious as to how the idyll had begun, and asked on what "lovely moonlight night," and where he had first been stricken with her charms?

"I first saw her the night I arrested her," was the somewhat startling reply, and more than that Warzee would not say.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

In a manifesto which he has issued to his "personal adherents in Lynn," Mr. Gibson Bowles announces that he has "returned to the Conservative fold and resumed my position as a supporter of the Conservative Party," and recommends his friends to do likewise.

During the "Free Food" campaign which he carried on in King's Lynn, after his rejection by the official Conservative Party, Mr. Bowles established for the benefit of those of his supporters who remained true to him a club which was named the Independent Club. Mr. G. G. Woodwark, a former Conservative, was and is chairman of the club, which claims to be associated with neither political party but to uphold Free Trade principles. In a correspondence which has recently passed between them, Mr. Bowles complains that Mr. Woodwark's name has been rude to him.

The manifesto, which is dated from 25 Lowndes Square, Dec. 18, is in the following terms:—

My personal adherents in Lynn having desired my counsel, I readily give it. There can be no doubt what in the present conjuncture is the duty of all who cherish the interests of the country. They should join or re-join the Conservative Party, use all their influence for that party, and give to it their votes.

The differences between various sections of the Conservative Party have in the past been great and important. They are, perhaps, even now, not wholly removed. They have concerned mainly the fiscal system of the country, and have caused some—myself among them—to be driven out of the Conservative Party and to act with the Liberal Party, at a time when that party was still controlled by Mr. Asquith and believed to be capable of moderation and sanity. But in a crisis such as the country has now been brought to these differences sink into insignificance. They are comparatively of no importance and must be forgotten and laid aside. When a common peril threatens all, all must come together. When the enemy is battering at the gates we must forget quarrels about rates and taxes, and stand together united in defence.

The Liberal Party, pressed and controlled by Irish and Socialist allies, has become the revolutionary party. The spirit of destruction is abroad. Every institution of the country is menaced. Every class in the country, from millionaire to maidservant, is attacked. Never has so much ruin been wrought in so short a time. The Sovereign has been misadvised and coerced; the Constitution has been destroyed; the sovereignty of Parliament has been abolished; the House of Lords is maimed; the House of Commons debased. The national finances are brought to confusion; the national credit is gravely impaired; the nation itself has been brought to the very brink of war; while the sea power of the country, secretly bartered away to the foreigner, has only been resumed at the last moment by the House of Lords. Throughout the State confusion reigns to-day; revolution and chaos are promised for to-morrow. All this is the work of the coalition of factions united under the Liberal Party, which, renouncing its best traditions and handing itself over in turn to every revolutionary section, has brought the country into the gravest dangers at home and abroad, and which, if allowed to continue in power, will assuredly bring it to ruin.

All honest men must now join in a supreme effort to expel from power the Liberal leaders who have brought the country into such perils and must rally to the ranks of the Conservative Party, which alone can assemble the elements of resistance to national ruin, and restore the Constitution.

That is what I myself shall do. Always a supporter of Conservative principles, though not without Liberal leanings, I have returned to the Conservative fold and resumed my position as a supporter of the Conservative Party. I recommend my friends to do likewise.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Champ Clark's Explanations.

In view of the importance, writes the Washington correspondent of "the Times" attached in England and Canada to the alleged statements of Mr. Champ Clark, the American Speaker, in regard to the annexation of Canada by the United States, the following elucidation of his views, published upon his return to Washington, deserves reproduction:—

Any statement by anybody that I ever said anything justifying the conclusion that I am, or ever was, in favour of forcible annexation of Canada is not only false, but absolutely preposterous. I have expressed the hope of a union of the two countries by mutual consent and for the benefit of both, and did at Fremont, Neb., in answering a question from a man in the audience, say that nine-tenths of the people of the United States would welcome such a union by mutual consent; but part of my answer was left out of the despatch, and certain newspapers, for political effect and to promote the fortunes of certain men, maliciously twisted what I said into meaning contrary to what I meant. The Canadians are opposed to a union, and, of course, that is the end of it.

The point of the statement is not its denial that Mr. Clark has advocated forcible annexation—for neither in his speech in Congress last winter nor in his speech in Nebraska was Mr. Clark understood to be favouring forcible annexation—but the way in which he is evidently trying to back down. The recent Canadian elections he says in effect, put the question of union out of practical politics. Mr. Clark is a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the Presidential campaign. Did he really believe that nine tenths of the American nation wanted union by mutual consent, he would hardly have thus tried to drop so popular an issue.

The fact is that Mr. Clark's candidature has suffered considerably from his supposed views upon annexation. They are held to be not only unpractical, but, what is worse, unrepresentative. They have caused his "soundness" to be questioned on all hands. His statement in Congress was discounted by his evident desire to "put the President in a hole" by discrediting Reciprocity in Canada. His Nebraska speech cannot be so explained. In it he deliberately took issue with what is undoubtedly the overwhelming sentiment of America, that, besides being unfeasible political union, with Canada is undesirable. Were there any wish for union, it would have manifested itself in more or less bitter disappointment when Reciprocity was rejected by the Dominion. But as I pointed out in a previous letter, there has been very little disappointment expressed. Curiosity is therefore felt in political circles as to whether the Speaker will be able to extricate himself from a position which he is evidently beginning to find uncomfortably false.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Major S. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, eldest son of the late W. Wallace Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson, Rathgael, Newlands, Glasgow, to Ida Margaret Dorothy, only daughter of Dr. J. R. Stocker, late Board of Trade, and Mrs. Stocker, Kimarauli, Barkstone, Dorset.

The wedding of Mr. Lawrence Mark Healthcote, of the Public Works Dept., Indian Government, with Edith Hilda, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Latham, barrister-at-law, and Mrs. Latham, of Stillingfleet, Folkestone, will take place at Lahore, early in March.

A marriage has been arranged between Lord Howard de Walden and Margherita, elder daughter of the late Mr. Charles van Raalte.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in London towards the end of January between Cecil Pearse, youngest son of Col. C.J. Pearse (late Madras Staff Corps) and Mrs. Pearse, of Manorville, Westward Ho, Devon, and Ethelfrada Charlotte, only daughter of Admiral Sir Fredrick G. D. Bedford, G.C.B., G.C.M. G., and Lady Bedford, of Swiss Cottage, Weybridge.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Lieut. E. D. Maxwell Robertson, R. N., Royal Naval College, Greenwich, elder son of Col. H. Maxwell Robertson, D.S.O., and Mrs. Robertson, Rannock, Chichester, and Evelyn, younger daughter of Mr. C. F. R. Simpson, of Kheri, Oude, India, and of the late Mrs. Simpson, of Southsea.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA.

An Exhibition of South African Fine Arts and Fete, which, being interpreted, means the exhibition first and a fete in the evenings, was opened in mail week at the Ritz, and enjoys a shower of illustrious patronage. One can hardly resist a movement which starts with names like those of the new Governor-General, Lord Gladstone, the Premier General Botha, Lord Kitchener, Lord Milner, the Marchioness of Dufferin, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, and Lady de Trafford, Sir Frederick Smith, Mayor of Cape Town and the inevitable Sir Pieter Canzius van Blommestein Stewart Bam of Ards.

SOME BEAUTIFUL WORK.

To say truth, the range of South African fine art is not exhaustive, for it includes nothing by Mr. Crosland Robinson, who has just painted the big State picture of the opening of the Union Parliament, or by a round dozen of conspicuous Cape artists one could mention. But the work that is shown, though it proceeds from amateure, has nothing amateurish about its quality; though restricted in its range, it is incontestable in point of merit. Chiefly one may notice the very beautiful display of Mrs. Caufield's embroidery, worthy to come from one who has had a great deal to do with the revival of needlecraft here at home. She is anxious to spread it through South Africa and the Colonies, and is putting the finishing touches to a work on the subject. The daughter of a former Assistant Treasurer at the Cape, Mrs. Caufield is well known out there for her famous reproductions of the lovely Cape flora with her needle, in facsimile as well as in the form of conventional and floriated decoration. The Royal Horticultural Society think well enough of her work to exhibit it at their show, and, indeed, few things can be imagined of more decorative beauty than the designs she has educed from the lovely Cape proteæ, the disa-grandiflora, the dainty sugarbush, and the graceful silver-leaf tree which so adorns the slopes of Table Mountain and its foothills.

MORE OF THE CAPE FLORA.

Mrs. Macdonald, a well-known Cape amateur, has drawn with equal effectiveness upon the same rich store of botanic beauty, and perpetuated it for our admiration in a number of charming oil studies. These should be of intense interest to flower lovers here, whether they know South Africa or not; while to botanists and students of wild life they possess distinct scientific value. At other stalls one may taste the sumptuous products of the Cape fruit and wine farms especially that divinest of liqueurs, Van der Hum; or admire, and purchase, exquisite specimens, of lovely fronds prepared by the Cape Ostrich Feather Company. Stalled off in a corner of the fete-rooms is a model creche, or nursery, planned according to the best modern ideas, and this has an illustrative and associated value, the purpose of the present Fete and Exhibition, which continues for a few more days, is to assist South African arts, and provide a creche for Johannesburg. Can the appeal be resisted?

You need not wait
for the newness of your bread to pass off if you bake small loaves with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Unlike fermented bread (Bakers' Bread), "Paisley Flour" bread is best when new and is quite digestible.
Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

The alarm is very nearly baseless. But those who really believe in the danger must needs draw a gloomy inference from the manner in which the second class compartments have disappeared from the railway system of the country. Once universal they are now rapidly vanishing. The Midland Railway, the Scottish lines, the Great Northern and North Eastern railways and all the through services to the land where "a man's a man for a' that" abandoned them long ago. Recently the Great Western followed suit. And more recently still the later tube railways in London have dispensed not only with the second class compartment, but also with the first. The socialistic arrangement was introduced without producing a soffile of interest or a line of comment. In all the later tubes there is no distinction of class or wealth. Only one demarcation is adopted in this ultra-democracy underground. The smoker—whether millionaire or old age pensioner—is quarantined in a carriage by himself. And in time when women learn to smoke in public vehicles as well as to vote even this distinction will vanish. Of the ordinary above-ground railways the latest converts to the second class principle are the London and North Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. From the New Year there will be only first and third classes throughout their system. The reasons for the unpopularity of the second class are few in number and of them all certainly the most important is the improvement in the comfort of the third class compartment. On most lines there is practically no difference between the two. So long as the third class was mostly bare wood innocent of upholstery and so long as its floors bare witness to a custom which Charles Dickens reprobated so severely in Americans in the early seats, there was always a sufficient number of people who would pay extra for the second class, to make its continuance worth while. Now, however, the comfort is largely identical while the growing decency of the numbers and the efforts of anti-consumption crusaders have minimised the other drawback. Even in its palmy days the second class was less of a revenue producer to the railways than it should have been since very many people were in the habit of using it on the inadequate basis of a third class ticket. For middle of the day travelling they are frequently more crowded than the third. In the course of a command upon the matter the "Manchester Guardian", I notice, expresses the belief that in no long time the first class also will disappear except on express trains and night services. But position, when it is reached, will not be one of stable equilibrium, however, for it will be at that point that trades unionists will decline to travel in the same compartment as non-unionists and will compel the railway companies to build small luggage-van annexes to accomodate any miserable wretch of the type who is misguided enough to want to travel!

OLLA PODRIDA.

"Most nicknames" the *Evening Standard* observes "are sufficiently intelligible. Why know why Gladstone was called Sir Charles Grandison or Lowe the "White head Torpedo." Why do! And "why" also can excuse a typographical error or two in Christmas week.

An observer who has supplied the *Manchester Guardian* with a picturesque description of the landing of the King complains that you were not sufficiently demonstrative on the Apollo Bunder, not because you did not want to be but because (pardon the comparison) you were like sheep without a shepherd. "What" a pity, says the writer "the great ones who planned it all could not see their set piece as the Emperor would see it. What a pity that High Authority, after endless detail and rehearsal, omitted to provide the man to lead the cheers." The Editor of the *Tailor and Cutter* will I am sure have been distressed to learn from the same source that there appears to have been something wrong with your frock coats!

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board recorded the Government Resolution according sanction to the Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Scheme.

The Board then considered an application for permission to locate liquor or toddy shops at Mandvi-Koliwada.

The Chairman said he had received a protest from the inhabitants of the locality against the permission being granted on religious grounds.

Mr. E. L. Sale was in favour of the permission being granted.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. D. E. Wacha opposed the application for permission.

After some further discussion, the Board decided to grant the permission asked for.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Commit-ee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, chairman of the committee, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, stating for the information of the Standing Committee that certain owners of private markets and stall-holders of the Municipal Markets have subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a drinking fountain in the compound of the Arthur Crawford Markets in commemoration of the visit to Bombay of Their Imperial Majesties. As the fountain will be a convenience to stall-holders and others in the Market, I propose to allow it to be erected.

The Committee accorded their approval and forwarded it to the Corporation for sanction.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 12.

The Delhi correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the area recently notified under the Land Acquisition Act in the "Punjab Gazette" for the Imperial Capital at Delhi is some 180 square miles and that the Lieutenant-Governor's present visit there is connected with the details of the new scheme.

At the conclusion of his visit to Delhi the Lieut. Governor will tour in the south of Dera Ghazi Khan District proceeding via the Chakran Railway, which was constructen at the cost of the Bahawalpur State.

A public meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta on Wednesday next at 5 p. m. to support the scheme for the establishment of a Hindu University at Benares H. H. Maharaja Sir Gunga Singh Bahadur of Bikaner will preside.

What About That Dandruff?

There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

NB* I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They are effectually cured by the undermentioned medicines described below:—

LYCOCELE is my forte, acute, or chronic, Hydrocele and all sorts of secret complaints, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa and all sorts of urinary complaints are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 60 vegetable drugs and 126 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Piles, fissure of the anus, and all the urinary complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or confinement. Price Rs. 5-8.

PATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the body and abnormal parts of the water, fluids, and other matters of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find neither the proper cause nor such conditions and few if any cases can be met with that are cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, sounds of obstructions by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is sure within 15 days' treatment only.

SPERMATORRŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured on se

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT.

I suppose you find a baby brightens up the home? said the bachelor to the friend who was showing off the first baby.

Yes, was the semi-sad reply; we burn twice the gas we used to!

THIN-SKINNED.

Proprietor—What made that customer walk out? Did you offend him?

Shopman—I don't know. He said he wanted a hat to suit his head, and I showed him a soft one!

WHAT HE LOST.

Weary Walter—I lost 'arf a crown yesterday.

Tired Timotheus—Did y' 'ave a 'ole in yer pocket?

Weary Walter—No; the bloke wot dropped it heard it fall.

MOVES TOO SLOWLY.

Pa—I'm sorry, my child, but I must object to your receiving any further calls from that young Lopez, who spent last evening with you. I understand he is a professional chess-player.

Daughter—You surprise me, pa. Why can you object to him on that account?

Pa—Because it takes him too long to make a move.

IF HE SURVIVED.

George, said the careful mother, don't eat those ornaments on the top of the cake; they are poisonous.

The ornaments remained for two days on the sideboard, when one disappeared.

George, I am afraid you have eaten one of those ornaments!

No, mother, I haven't; but I have given one to Tommy, and if he is alive to-morrow, I shall eat the other one myself!

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.

Customer (looking in mirror)—Great scissors barber, you've gone and cleared every blessed hair off my head.

Barber—Isn't that what you told me to do?

Told you to do! Why, man, I told you I wanted it cut a la mode.

I beg your pardon, sir. I thought you said you wanted it all mowed.

ON BUYING WIVES.

Those Chinese are as bad as the savages of Africa, said old Billion.

Why so? asked Trillion.

They actually buy and sell their wives.

They are a bad lot, that's a fact, and it's not worth while trying to civilise them.

I sometimes wonder whether it is. By the way, how are your family?

All well but Maud.

Anything serious?

No; disappointment in love, she calls it. She wanted to marry that poverty-stricken Marshall, but I set my foot down against that most firmly.

AN EXCELLENT REASON.

The case looked black against the defendant. It was a breach of promise suit, and out of the months of various witnesses it had been proved that he had on no fewer than 1,367 times kissed the fair lady.

Now the defendant himself was in the box and very skilfully the counsel put the question to him. Had the witnesses spoken the truth regarding his osculatory performances?

Yes; that's right, he admitted. You see, I had to do it.

Had to do it! bellowed the counsel. How, sir? What do you mean? Will you kindly explain to the jury?

Well, you see, the young man answered, not in the least embarrassed, I either had to keep on kissing her, or else let her sing, and—er—well, I preferred to keep on kissing!

WHEN GENTLENESS WAS LACKING.

It was their honeymoon, and the young husband, anxious to show his skill, had hired a sailing boat. Alone, he and his wife rode on the silent waters.

He told her how to handle one of the sails, while he attended to the tiller. Suddenly came a puff of wind.

Let go that sail! he called quickly.

There was no response, and again he called—

Let go that sheet—quick!

Still no movement. A few minutes after, when they were both clinging to the bottom of the overturned boat, he said—

Why didn't you let go of that sail when I told you to, dear?

I would have done it, said his loving bride, if you had not been so rough about it. You ought to speak more gently to your wife.

THE POWER OF PERSUASION.

No, said the strong-minded, iron-willed, stern-purposed man to his wife on Monday morning, you can't, dear! That's definite. Please don't say another word.

It's ridiculous—preposterous, dear! said the strong et cetera man on Tuesday. Really, I—I——

You're most unreasonable, dear! This came on Wednesday. Too expensive altogether. It would send me bankrupt, I can't—don't think it possible.

Haven't I told you, dear? he asked; and there was a touch of sadness in his voice. It was Thursday. I'd like to do it, if only to please you; but you see, dear, it——

Well, what will it cost? said the strong-firm-iron-stern-will on Friday. I'm very doubtful, you know, if I can manage it.

Of course, dear? I quite understand. This was on Saturday. You go ahead and order it. I'll pay for it!

THE WRONG PLACE.

The motorist emerged from beneath the car and struggled for breath. His helpful friend, holding the oilcan, beamed upon him.

I've just given the cylinder a thorough oiling, Dick, old man, said the helpful friend.

Cylinder! said the motorist heatedly, that wasn't the cylinder; it was my ear!

TAILOR'S MISTAKE.

The tailor brought Jack home a suit the other day. Jack went upstairs to try it on. Then, ten minutes later, he shouted down to his wife:—

That fool tailor's made a mess of the vest!

How John? Mrs. Hughes asked.

Why, said Jack, he's put a button too many at the top and a buttonhole too many at the bottom.

A WIDE FIELD.

Now, my son said the father, as you are about to go into business for yourself, it is well for you to remember that honesty is the best policy.

Yes, father, said the noble young man.

That honesty is the best policy. And, continued the old man, if you will study up the law you will be surprised to find how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest.

AUSTRIA AND BRITAIN.

A Tribute of Good Will to Germany.

Vienna, Dec. 29.

Before the Austrian Delegation in plenary sitting to-day, Dr. Grabmayr, the Committee Reporter, recommended the adoption of the vote on account. He referred emphatically to the satisfaction with which the Committee had received Count von Aehrenthal's declarations regarding the pursuance of a conservative and pacific policy.

Dr. Kramarz referred to the dangers to which Austria-Hungary was exposed through being bound too closely to Germany, as she might thereby be drawn into a "world conflict" with which she had no concern. He remarked that they had to thank England's intervention for the conclusion of the Moroccan Convention, whereby the Moroccan danger had, it was to be hoped, been eliminated from European politics. It was comprehensible that England should oppose Germany as her strongest rival on the Continent. England's preventing Germany from obtaining a port on the Atlantic did not spring, however, from an imaginary Germanophobia; but it was merely intended to protect England from any hampering of her world trade, or food supplies from South America, during a "world conflict."

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows [illegible] thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian [illegible]. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore [illegible] ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON[illegible], Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE SUCCESS OF MR. BONAR LAW.

How the New Leader has Led.

When Mr. Bonar Law was chosen to succeed Mr. Balfour it is safe to say, writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Mail" that most members of the House of Commons regarded the choice as in the nature of a compromise. The two foremost candidates, Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, were his seniors in parliamentary service and had superior claims in the shape of experience as Ministers. When, to unify opinion, Mr. Bonar Law was selected over their heads the mental attitude of members may be taken as that of mingled hope and expectancy touched with a piquant doubt. "Can he rise to it?" was the question in every mind.

In the circumstances it is easy to imagine the interest with which everyone watched for his first action in the new field. The interest was heightened by the fact that he kept himself at first out of the glare of leadership. For form's sake he came into the House one afternoon and seated himself in the leader's place and received the acclaiming cheers of friends and opponents. But he slipped out to his room afterwards and proceeded quietly and in private to the delicate and engrossing task of picking up the tangled strings of command. It is no simple matter to lead one of the historic parties in the House of Commons, as all those who are in touch with the affairs of Westminster well know. A hundred plans for the present and the future have to be mastered, a dozen groups of opinion have to be understood, three score of strong individualities have to be handled with tact, with skill, with strength; and all these things have to be done in private, and not on the Front Bench opposite the Mace. Mr. Bonar Law went on with this work steadily, quietly, by day and by night. From time to time he would make an unobtrusive appearance in the House, but would not go to the prominent place now his by right; he would sit back in the shadows near the Speaker's chair, watching, listening, reflecting. The House was pleasantly impressed. Somehow Mr. Bonar Law had struck the right note. Even before he said a word in his new position the feeling of the House of Commons towards him had unconsciously become warmer.

THE FIRST SPEECH.

It was characteristic of Mr. Bonar Law that he made his first speech as leader on a modest subject, and one which gave to him no opportunity of shining as an orator or of making any flashing effect as a partisan. Just the question of a separate Board of Agriculture for Scotland and the chance of increasing the spread of the diseases of animals—that was all. And yet on this topic—not of a high political or general interest—he made his first essay as leader, and made it in a manner which told the House much. That little speech by which, so to speak, he slipped into the position of chief spokesman, showed all whom it might concern that Bonar Law the leader would take a wider view than was necessary when Bonar Law was a subordinate officer fighting hard with but one object in sight. The half-expressed fear that personal acrimony might mar his power was entirely dissipated. The gravity of his argument was only equalled by its moderate expression. He made his words a little slower, and was careful to use no flaming phrases, while he pressed home insistently his denunciation of the Government plan. No harshness was there in his words, only a stiff determination on principle. The fixity of the man shone through a certain air of modesty and reserve. The House liked that unusual mixture; it gave promise of big things to come. Mr. Law's first speech was a success in itself, within the limited scope of its subject, but it was still more of a success as a portent of the future man.

From this time onward Mr. Law began to appear more frequently on the Front Bench; and, though it was not necessary for him to intervene in the proceedings, the House became aware that he was without ostentation securing a strong grip of the reins. He has a touch of Scotch gaunt ness about him, being spare of limb, straight of back, with high cheek-bones, and a very square jaw. But no observer can fail to see that in him is much more than the mere pushful, accomplished business man, for he has the calm, deep-sunk eyes, eloquent of the man who reads and thinks on abstract things. Poetry or metaphysics might be his hobby. Except in action, he always carries a far-away look. This abstraction gave a hint as to the other side of the man of action. His varied equipment was made increasingly manifest from the day he became leader.

Suddenly one day he swept into action. Like a cavalry leader he came down on the enemy, unexpectedly, dashingly, with a force and power which shook the whole Liberal army and amazed and staggered that ever alert fighter, Lloyd George. It was only a ten-minute speech, and for that reason was the more dramatic. It came during the Report stage of the Insurance Bill, when the closure was to be used to drive through an enormous mass of Government amendments undiscussed. The time for the guillotine to fall was half-past seven. At a quarter-past seven Mr. Law stepped to the table, and, with an indictment every wounding word of which went deep, roused the complacent Ministerialists to rage, and set the Unionists in a passion of enthusiasm. That ten-minute speech is a little bit of political history. There is no need to go over its searing phrases. Sufficient is it to say what a great wave of exultation went through the Unionist ranks at the realisation of the man they had to lead them.

A TRIUMPH OF ORATORY.

Then, on the third reading of the Insurance Bill he made another impression. This time more lengthy more elaborate, with a more comprehensive purpose. It was the set speech of an Opposition leader against a course proposed by the Government in power. But it was a set speech of such vivacity, biting humour, and vivid illustration that it surprised even those whose arguments it sought to enforce. It revealed reserves of wit and understanding hitherto concealed even from his political friends, and it showed a mastery of argument and a loftiness of spirit which pricked into eagerness a House of Commons not unnaturally jaded with Insurance Bill discussions. Mr. Law is no master of declamation; his voice is not soft and pleasant, and in intenser moments becomes almost grating. In spite of these things Mr. Law achieved an oratorical triumph. He hits harder than ever, but personal acrimony was gone from him. He attacked the politician and not the man. In the midst of hard judgments he brought to bear a humour not less cruel than the severest denunciation. "The Chancellor of the Exchequer," he said, "reminds me of some one in a play of whom it is said he will run into any mould, but will not keep shape. He means well. But good intentions pave the way to a certain place, and the beauty of the pavement does not alter the character of the destination." That was how Mr. Law, standing very erect, rapping gently with his knuckles on the despatch box, rammed home his lesson to the House. Liberals as well as Unionists were loud in their praises afterwards of the Unionist leader's speech, and there was a very general opinion among Liberals, no less than his own supporters, that it had consolidated his position as leader, and has shown that Parliament has within it a new and very powerful force.

But Mr. Bonar Law is not only a fighter; he is a man with vision, and that means he is to be a statesman and not merely a politician. Party politics is the instrument which he must use to achieve his ends, but they are only the means to the service of the State, and the service of the State is that to which Mr. Bonar Law is now to devote his life.

Mr. Bonar Law was in his place facing the Mace throughout the sittings during the last busy days of the session, and continued there not only in the live hours but in the dull hours. Two o'clock in the morning found him on the Front Opposition Bench as well as four o'clock in the afternoon. Ever ready for action, he sat quiescent and thoughtful. His head is always dropped a little to one side, and it is hard to catch him when the far-away thoughts are not in his eyes. No one can doubt that Mr. Bonar Law sees things far ahead, and I for one am prepared to prophesy that his name will yet be written in the history of England.

In an article on the World's Press, a Paris contemporary informs us that America holds the records inasmuch as 21,435 papers are published in the United States, 2,500 being dailies. Of these 700 appear in the German language and forty in Dutch. Germany leads the way in Press publications in Europe with 10,000 journals of which 1,500 are dailies. France and Austria come next with 5,600 journals each, and then Great Britain with 4,403, of which 230 are dailies. Belgium follows, and then come Spain and Russia, each with 2,000. Japan, as might be expected, heads the list in Asia with 2,000 journals, 400 being dailies with large circulations. Australia has 1,000, and India 1,800.

THE LITTLE BRASS DOUBLE A.

Automobile Association's History.

One cold day in spring in the days when motoring was still a thing of delicious surprises, says Mr. John Prioleau, writing in the "Daily Mail," I drew up at a hotel in Winchester on my way to Southampton, the intoxicating roads of France, and the Mediterranean. Standing in the yard was a large car, also bound for the land of the dust-whitened olive trees. With the unblushing curiosity of your travelling motorist we gathered round it and expressed our several opinions upon it with engaging freedom. When we had thoroughly inspected the engine and the tyres and the coachwork, our eye was caught by something entirely strange fixed to the dashboard. It was a small flat brass hoop, enclosing a large intertwined double A. A number (somewhere about 5 or 6, I think) was stamped upon the circumference, and below, was written "Stenson Cooke."

The device was as new to us as an aeroplane would have been to Adam. We decided that it must be some peculiarly beloved mascot, and spent quite ten minutes finding possible phrases to fit the two A's. Then we forgot all about it and went on our way to the wine-coloured sea.

When we came back in the early summer every other car we met on the way up from Southampton, including four in the self-same yard, flashed a double A to the sun, and within a week our own car bore the magic device.

ROMANCE OF THE ROAD.

The history of the Automobile Association reads like a real romance of the best kind—a romance of the road. In the summer of 1905 fourteen ardent motorists met (in proper traditional style) at a favourite tavern in the City of London. The object of the meeting was to express disapproval of the un-English system of police traps which was then fast closing the Brighton road to motorists. One of the company, a famous racing driver, who had taken part in classic contest like the Paris-Madrid of 1903 and the Ardennes Circuit, proposed that a plan should be adopted which the firm of which he was then a member had employed with some success in an official manner. A.... was to place uniformed patrols along the trapped districts who should warn the approaching motorist of his enemy in blue behind the hedge or in the ditch, thus at once aiding the law and protecting its unwitting breaker from exaggerated consequences of his exaggerated sin. In a moment of enthusiasm he drew a fantastic picture of the possibilities of combination, affirming that in years to come the association might possibly boast five thousand members. The idea was adopted with enthusiasm, committees and chairmen were appointed, each of the new members of the new society deposited two guineas with the new secretary, and the A.A. came into being. In something under six years about forty thousand motorists have joined it, and over fifty thousand of the little brass A.A.'s are flashing over the roads of the world. I saw a photograph of it on the car of the Governor of Australia and I have hailed it with the reverent joy of the homesick exile—sick for the roads—on cars in the streets of Cairo and under the shadow of the Pyramids.

ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

I think we have all been too much inclined to take the Automobile Association as a matter of course, and to give too little thought to the immense pains that have been taken by its plucky organisers. To them is due the fact that the reasonably minded motorist can enjoy his daily drive in this year of grace. Had there been no Automobile Association all these years to compete with the rapacious county courts of the Home Counties, whose one thought was to fill their depleted coffers at the expense of the new industry, I do not believe there would be on the home roads one quarter of the cars which now daily fill the purses of hotel-keepers and tradesmen within a hundred miles of London and which have restored the road to its old estate. Each of the fourteen motorists of the original meeting began furiously to enlist his friends in the cause, with the result that in a few weeks the number of members approached one hundred. It was at this point that the Automobile Association took on the dignity of offices and a secretary. The former was one room, for which no rent was paid, and the necessary typewriter was borrowed. The association possessed no motor-car in those struggling days, and the duty of visiting the patrols was carried out in borrowed cars. It now boasts palatial offices, a fleet of motor-cars and motor-bicycles, and from patrolling the Brighton road alone, it now keeps a fatherly and protective eye on its multitudinous members over 14,000 miles of main roads in the United Kingdom, the annual cost of which, in wages alone, is over £20,000. The famous amalgamation last year with the Motorists' Union, which for many years had been doing excellent work on the legitimate side, made of the two bodies one representative whole. I have been in many difficulties on many roads and wherever there has been a patrol the difficulties have been robbed of their terrors. Warning the motorist of the presence of police traps is but a tithe of their duties. I do not believe there is anything which an Automobile Association patrol cannot do, or any coil from which he will not extricate you.

A NEW RACE.

As you drive along some trap-infested district, returning the salutes of the badged and uniformed patrols, and receiving their business-like reports of the condition of the district, you probably do not realise that you and the other members of the Automobile Association and Motorists' Union have helped to bring into existence an entirely new race. The A.A. and M.U. patrol is unique. In the first instance he is drawn almost entirely from the Services, for the sake of the discipline. Primarily a more or less obstructionist body, as the secretary describes it, these remarkably capable men are now fitted to give assistance in every difficulty likely to beset the reasonable motorist, while they exercise a salutary restraint upon the road-hog. If you suffer tyre troubles a patrol will lend skilled aid and send you on your way rejoicing. Fall off your motor-bicycle and break a leg, or rashly attempt to start up your fiery engine with the spark advanced and break your arm, and he will produce bandages, set the damaged limb, and direct you to the nearest and best doctor. Each man has passed his course in first aid, and carries a handy ambulance kit. By his help missing cars are traced and runaways stopped. Some time ago a foreign driver who was being hunted for manslaughter, was traced and stopped at Portsmouth, subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and afterwards deported. Where the law and its servants were at fault for once the keen-eyed A.A. patrol saw clearest and earned the thanks of the public for his timely aid.

Every where and at all times the A.A. and M.U. guards the interest of the members jealously. Its solicitors defend you or your driver free of cost when you come into conflict with the law. It chooses the best hotels for you insures you, and your car, gives expert mechanical advice, makes all arrangements for your tour abroad, and smoothes your path through the world's roads, wherever you may choose to roam. That little brass badge, with its twin A's and its spread wings above, is the modern motorists' shiled and buckler, his passport and his guide. With this talisman on his dashboard he may enter upon the true and full possession of the traveller's birthright—the Open Road.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Dec. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt R E Lloyd, I M S, 8
Mr W S Coutts, B Cov
Mr R D Beatson-Bell, C I E, 8 Cov
Mr B C Ghosh, B
Mr W F Harnett, B
Mr A C Currie, B
Rev P J Molony, B
Rev F W Heycock, M
Lieut-Col T E Dyson, I M S, Bo
Mr C G Henderson, Bo Cov
Mr G E Lillie, Bo
Col W J R Wickham, I A
Col A L Lindesay, 24 Punj
Brevet Col E R Hartigan, I A
Major H S Shaw, 1-6 G R
Capt J Campbell, 29 Punj
Lieut J O Scattie, 16 Raj
Second Lieut N Gordon-Lennox, Unattached List, I A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut F J M King, R E, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A W Butler, B, 6 mo
Mr W B Jones, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J Kinney, B, 3 mo 29 Days
Mr A G Grant, B, 7 days
Mr D S Robertson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H C Cunningham, B, 6 mo M C
Mr O A Travers, B, 2 days on M C
Miss H W Bernard, M, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W D Heaney, B
Mr C A Willoughby, B
Mr W R B M Bouttet, B
Mr O A Travers, B
Mr W B Horn, B
Mr E F White, Bo

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

331-07—Mulla and M. Domingo Noronha and others. vs Viscount de Wrom and others. D. J. Mantri.
692-10—Captain and V. Mahomed Yoonus Curtay and others. vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Goolamali Mehri and another. D. J. Mantri.
1029-10—Unwalla and P. Abdulla E. Mistry vs Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Thakurdas and Co.
307-09—Daph F. and D., M. S. E. Angalia vs. Halimabai widow.—Cap. and V.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

269-11—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Bhimji Bhanji, vs James Mitchell Tanish and others. Payne and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

437-09—Mat. J. and M. Vasanji Tricumji and Co. vs. Esmailbhai Shivji and others Mat. J. & M. Long Causes.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

962-10—Manecklal and Co. Rattansi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison and Co. Crawford B and Co.
927-09—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another. vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others. Payne and Co. Pestonjee E. K. and Co.
618-10—Mulla and M. Radhakisnon Dwarkadas a firm. vs Motilal Jowanmal and others. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
282-11—M. B. Chothia. Manchershaw Bamonji Chothia. vs T. B. Kantharia and others. Wadia G. and Co.
410-10—Mulji and K. Karimbhai Peer Mahomed and W. vs. Bai Manekbai widow Nanu, H. and Co.
760-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhar. vs Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. In Person. Chitnis M. and K.
110-10—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Narsdbhai Manoherdas and others, vs Sha Valabhji Bhica and others. Mulla and M.
391-09—Bhaishanker K. and G. Madhawji Luxmandas, vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm. Little and Co.
888-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Mangaldas Manecklal a firm. vs Gokaidas Atmaram a firm. Mirza M. and M.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala. Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.
345-10—Jamsedji R. and D. Sakarbai widow. vs Sakaronand Keesowji and others. Kanga and S.
681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. vs Haji Sultanally Shustry. Matubhai J and M.
631-10—Mirza M. and M. Muhomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Makri and another, vs Shahabuddin bin Haji Sharfudin Ghattay. Captain and V.
238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachminarayen and others. vs Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
231-08—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vasanji a firm. vs Dada Aboo and others. Captain and V.
371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shrinivas a firm. vs Virupakshappa and another. Dikshit D. and S.
948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Jowami Shrichandra Prabhaxti Vahuji Maharaj widow vs Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co.
112-04—M. B. Chothia. Framroz Jamshed Aga. vs Ranchordas T. Mody.
19-11—Payne and Co.—Abdul Rassool vs Khairumissabin widow—Matu J. and M. and Dastur and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

534-11—Madh K. and C.—Kadarbhoy Mahomedally and Co., vs Jamshedji Rattonji and Co Pest R K and Co.
580-11—Mulji and K. Hariechandra Keshao Chembarkar and another vs. Krishnarao K. Parelkar, Bicknell M. and R.
791-10—Captain and V. Bai Sonbai widow vs Vasanji Moolji and others Mulla and M.
720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.
695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.
723-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kacher Jehangir M. and S.
714-11—Mehta and D. Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.
740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Manekchlal vs. Jashbai Makandas and Co.—In Person.
123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Keesowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.
451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.
778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.
569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.
1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbsdabai vs Ahmed Sulemam—Payne and Co.
444-08—Wadia G and Co—P F Dalal vs N E Bottlewala—Cap and V.
614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphoy and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yamin Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber Matters is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

963-09—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Vincent Soares and Co. vs. Hargovindas Kasalchand and others Hiralal and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Judgment.

486-11—Mulji and K. Mahomed Mehdi Faya Thariz Topan vs Sakinabai Payne & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

740-09—Khund L and M Abdul Ganee Mahomed Salay vs Aishabai widow. Judah and S. Part heard.
313-11—Manchershaw and N. Nusserwanji Oswasji Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra. Khunderao L. and M.
125-11—Sabnis and G. (For Pauper). Saibai widow vs Rangoobai widow and others Little and Co.
797-09—Madhavjee K. and C. Dewji Waghji and another vs Hansraj Waghji and others. Little and Co.
1066-10—Dikshit D. and S. Bai Monghibai vs Moti Jitha and Co. a firm Bhaishanker K. and G.
168-11—Manchershaw and N. Ismailji Essoofalli vs Abdul Hoosein Peerbhoy. Payne and Co.
118-11—Wadia G. and Co. Burjorji Manecksji Patel vs Manecksji Jamasji Patel and others. J. R. Patell and Co.
47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Hasanalli Esmailji Jinawalla vs Vazirbai widow and others.
1181-10—J. R. Patell and Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Seowwalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others. Craigie B. and C.
593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhaker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savaliaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirza M. and M.
649-11—Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Manek Cassum, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
667-11—Mehta and D. Ybdul Latiff Hasum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

Letters from Bibendum to a Self-made Motorist.

1.

81, Fulham Road,
London, S.W.,
December 13th, 1911.

Dear Miles,

Yours of the 23rd is the last I'll get from you for a time, but this will catch you before you forsake the pen for the steering wheel and turn the old lady's bonnet west.

Your nine-storey pile of sarcasm about that tyre-burst calls to mind the case of the indignant motor cyclist who tried to drive his hot-air quill into the tempers of a few manufacturers not long ago. His high-power rhetoric went to show that his particular form of insanity lies in squashing a tyre on to the back wheel, and with never an enquiry after its health, expecting it to cart him a bit more than 3,000 miles on his joyous way. However, another fellow arrived in the firing line with a 4.7 article that skinned all the whiskers off the first man. He pointed out that he doesn't think the fact that he invariably gets over 5,000 miles out of his Michelins calls for cheers from the assembled populace, because, he says, this mileage is simply the result of keeping the tyres clean and looking them over after every run.

So, you see, you revealed all the rag-stuffing in your genuine hair-filled argument when you said that your tyre had "only run 2,000 miles and hadn't been on the rim more than two months." And that remark naturally called Tommy Watson to mind. Regularly once a month a bill came in to Tommy's Pa for a pair of socks for Tommy. The old man had been a boy himself, and naturally had had his own methods for hooking in a little extra pocket money. So he drew a conclusion, and opened investigations accordingly. "Tommy," he said, "how many pairs of socks have you?" "*One* pair," said Tommy suspiciously, "I ain't a bloomin' centipede." Now, the old man had never landed Tommy in a lie; but this time he thought he could hear the Spirit of Ananias breathing heavily just behind his ear. So he made Tommy take his boots off. Then he saw the boy was speaking the truth; saw, and very nearly heard.

I only mention this in passing, because what applies to a motor cycle tyre in this matter of cleanliness applies no less to a car tyre; also I want you to stick it right across the front of your memory-case that cuts in covers want filling up, at once; and that rim clinches and cover beads demand occasional examination and treatment. The condition of a man's coat and pants is no guarantee that he won't catch his death through an undarned hole in his undershirt.

That's why I don't want to have any more of those red-light-of-battle howls from you before you really have a *casus belli* to stand on. If you read the papers you will know what I mean by that, so there's no need to explain that I am not inviting you to jump on me in a physical sense.

Remind me, when we meet, to tell you the story of my friend Wowser, and what he said to me about manufacturers' carelessness *before* he discovered that the real cause of the trouble lay in his having, while fitting, left a spur lever inside the cover under discussion.

Your sincere friend,

BIBENDUM.

(25)

MICHELIN TYRE STOCKISTS.

BOMBAY: THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road.
HILL SAWYER and Co., Meadows Street.
CALCUTTA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110-111 Russo Road, North.
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentick Street.
MADRAS: ADDISON and Co., Mount Road.
SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND
CLUB BLEND WHISKY
ONLY RS. 2-12 BUT WORTH RS. 3-4 PER BOTTLE

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MUSIC is an unfailing joy in every house.

A CHEERFUL HOME to rest in gives a CLEAR HEAD FOR WORK.

The best thing your home can offer you is the opportunity to enjoy the

FINER PLEASURES OF LIFE

and to avoid the coarser. If you would have this opportunity abundant in your home first of all provide

GOOD MUSIC & A GOOD PIANO

WHICH ARE THE BEST OF ALL ENTERTAINERS.

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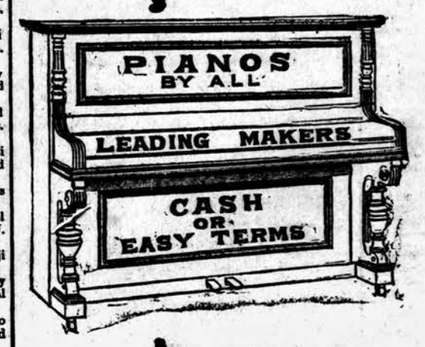

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JAN. 11.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pics.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	76 7-8		1-8
2 do. Bonds	94 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	94	un	obgd
do. Govt. Securities	83 3-4		1-3
Bar Silver in London	25 7-16	1-8	
do. 3 months' bnocs	25 7-16	1-16	
do. in New York	55 1-4		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22		1-2
do. at Berlin	20·49 1-2	un	obgd
do. at New York	4·87	un	obgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
do. Bills, 3 months' sight. Indian Bank	3 3-4	un	obgd
do. Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-2	un	obgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	un	obgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	obgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 7-8	un	obgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 1-8	un	obgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unobgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unobgd.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Bombay ...Rs. 300,000 at 1 4 5-32
The Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£35,000,000	Inc. £1,600,000
Public Deposits	...£14,900,000	Dec. £1,800,000
Other Deposits	...£40,300,000	Dec. £9,200,000
Government Securities	£5,360,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£32,000,000	Dec. £12,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,900,000	Inc. £2,200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 38 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady. Good business done.
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Firm with a fair demand.
Total Sales ... 12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,500 "
Imports ... 14,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·23+·05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 unobgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·15 +·04	5·18 +·05	5·20 +·05	5·23 +·05	5·25 +·05
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·28 +·06	5·30 +·05	5·30 +·05	5·31 +·05	

New York official noon March 9·44; May 9·60.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·51; May 9·69.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 36,000
Receipts at " last year ... 30,000
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... .
Spot Cotton— ... 9·65 + 20

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·53+24
Futures—Month of May 9·69+23
} Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 9 1-2+3-16
Futures month of Mar. ... 8·72+24
Futures month of May ... 9·84+24
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... ... d 4 9-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... d 4 11-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... d 4 13-16
Good Bhownagger ... ... d 4 15-16
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d 5 1-16
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d 5 3-16
Good Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 .....
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 1-8
Fine Oomras M. G. ... ... d 5 1-4
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 7-8
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d 5 2-16
Good Broach ... ... d 5 3-16
F. G. Broach ... ... d 5 11-32
Fine Broach ... ... d 5 1-2
Good Khandeish ... ... d 4 14-16
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d 5

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 7 1-1 —1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...37 1-8 unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Value.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers—Quiet but steady
Barletta Russo 63 1-2lbs ... 36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 37+3-8
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... ... 37+3-8
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... ... 37+3-8
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ...48 1-4 unobgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68 3-8+3-8
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 +1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-14-0+0-0-3—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7quality) 14 3-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-5 unobgd
Jan.—Value—S eady.
METALS—
Copper (Spanish) ... £74 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ..... d 6 1-16—5-8
Standard Copper G M B ..... £ 63 3-8+3-8
FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 9—Done.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 9 —2 1-4
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull in favor of buyers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India. ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...14 9 3-4+7
Months of Shipments ... Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little business. Closed steady.
BAR & Similar Crystal C & F India. ... 19 6 unobgd.
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug. Sellers
Tone—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 15 6 unobgd—Value.
Month of Shipments ... Jan.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14 1 1-2—Jan.—Value.
Do. 13 3—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 3—Jan.—Value.
Do. 13 4 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 4 1-2—Jan.—Value.
Do. 15—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 6—Jan.—Value.
Do. 15 1 1-2—July-Oct.—1912—Value.
Tone—Small business doing at the decline.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [12TH JAN. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY MAIL on 10th Jan., 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
22 Boxes Bullns	Rs. 13,24,848	London	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	56,250	do	do
2 Boxes Sovs...	75,000	do	Chartered Bank
8 Boxes Bullns	2,52,000	do	do
50 Boxes Sovs..	37,50,000	Port Said	do
2 Boxes Bullns.	32,400	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	1,04,775	do	do

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	16	18,051
B B and C I Railway ...	25	30,096

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-8d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32 on demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 month's sight Credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, but Private bills are by no means plentiful. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 5-16d. Feb.
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...137 3-4
Shanghai " ...184
Japan " ...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 3-8 for cash and the settlement, but little or no business has been done and at the close rates are nominal as under:—

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 6 0
Settlement ... ... " 95 6 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar silver in London closed 1-8 higher for ready at 25 7-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 25 7-16. New York was 1-8 higher at 55 1-4. The local market is firm and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 0
Australian " ... ... " 23 15 6
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ... ... " 64 14 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 64 14 0
" 2nd " ... " 64 10 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 19.20 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 60·80 lakhs T. T. at 1. 4 1-8. tenderers receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last, was 60·30 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted has been increased to 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 5th January, and comes with the mail of the 12th January, brings £1,40,000 bar gold, £1,40,000 silver and £1,60,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	12,10,000
Bombay	... "	1,90,000
Madras	... "	4,80,000
Total...	... "	19,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 22nd December, and arrived to-day with the mail of the 29th December, brings £120,000 bar gold, £60,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	1,60,000
Bombay	... "	5,10,000
Madras	... "	3,60,000
Total...	... "	9,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 29th December, and comes with the mail of the 5th January, bring £120,000 bar gold and £80,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :

Calcutta	...Rs.	21,30,000
Bombay	... "	9,40,000
Madras	... "	2,80,000
Total...	... "	33,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	5,55,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	27,25,000
Sundries	.....	3,10,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	15,37,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	nnchgd	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	2,88,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	12,42,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	17,71,000	.....
Bullion	.....	26,000
Balance with other Banks.	2,63,000	.....
Sundries	.....	6,99,000
Cash	.....	43,67,000

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	73,005	92,665	— 19,660
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 11th Jan.	559,645	791,403	—231,758
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	338	23,823	— 23,485
China ...			
Japan ...	19,977	2,053	+ 17,024
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	19,415	25,876	— 6,461
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th Jan			
Europe ...	44,509	238,447	—193,918
China ...	580	2,659	— 2,079
Japan ...	162,934	132,337	+ 30,627
Coast Ports ...	11,397	6,628	+ 4,769
Total...	219,470	380,071	—160,601
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	4,627	13,876	— 9,249
China ...			
Japan ...	19,648	54,588	— 34,940
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 25th November, 1911, 7,038 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 31st Oct. 1911—7,671 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	14,066	88,697	276,021
Central India... ...	3,656	13,984	29,347
Barsee and Nagar ...	2,609	12,505	33,502
Berar	12,588	143,238	141,607
Central Provinces ...	13,543	135,658	55,699
Total Comras ...	47,462	394,082	436,176
Dholleras	1,137	6,310	33,308
Broach	9,911	25,019	272
Compta and Dharwar.	666	12,198	23,036
Westerns	126	5,347	2,034
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	5,018	49,186	244,935
Bengals. (Bajputana)	884	4,975	22,448
Sind	3,936	23,551	23,333
Persian	234	662	186
American	3,618	29,360	92
Egyptian	...	427	586
Other sorts	13	7,918	2
Total ...	73,005	559,645	791,403

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec., 1911	559,645
	859,645
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec. 1911	219,470
	640,175
Afloat	24,275
	615,900
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	297,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Dec. 1911 ...	318,900
Difference since last week	+ 13,412

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
At the commencement of the week there was a further rise in the Home markets, which however was checked for a time by the publication of a bearish Ginners' Report. This report gives 14,333,000 bales ginned upto 1st January, or 573,000 bales since the previous report, against 561,000 bales ginned during the same period in 1908. There seems little doubt that the crop will be over 15 millions, but the question of consumption is the crux of the situation. Europe has taken very little Indian Cotton, and will consequently consume a larger amount of Americans. Japan has taken considerably more Americans than usual; and it is estimated that Indian will import 200,000 bales of American cotton this year, against 5,000 to 10,000 bales in any ordinary season. The consumption should therefore be larger than the estimates of consumption so far received, say by 500,000 to 750,000 bales. At the close there is again a sharp advance all round. Spot sales in Liverpool are fairly large, the Manchester market is firm, and in spite of strike difficulties the tendency at the moment appears to be for higher prices.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures Mar. ...	9·19	9·53	+·34
" May ...	9·32	9·69	+·37
Spot ...	9·35	9·65	+·30
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar ...	9·33	9·72	+·39
" May ...	9·44	9·84	+·40
Spot ...	9 5-16	9 1-2	+5-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Jan.-Feb...	5·01	5·15	+·14
" June-July...	5 12	5·28	+·16
Spot ...	5·18	5·33	+·15

The local market has ruled quiet and prices upto to-day were slightly easier all round. Exporters have been sellers rather than buyers, and business generally has been slack. A considerably quantity of cotton has accumulated at the up-country Railway stations owing to an insufficiency of wagons to move stocks, and this will shortly arrive in our market. The demand at present is not sufficient to meet expected heavier arrivals, and this has tended to depress prices, and has reacted on contract rates. Unless the enquiry improves considerably it is anticipated that easier markets will rule after the January settlement. At the close, the continued advance in the Home market has caused a steadier feeling.

The enquiry for ready cotton has been moderate and rates are easier on the week. Nice red-leaf Nagpur is now selling at Rs. 261-62 and Khamgaon-Akola at Rs. 254-55. Selection appears to be becoming more difficult.

LATER.
The market has been firm during the day and closes as under. Sellers for forward delivery are very scarce.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	272	March
Good M G Broach	"	263	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	263-64	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	261-62	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	258	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	256-7	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	246-7	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	236-7	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	246	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	236	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 21,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·20 +·06	5·22 +·04	5·24 +·04
Apl.-May. 5·27 +·04	May-June 5·30 +·05	June-July. 5·32 +·05
July.-Aug. 5·34 +·04	Aug-Sept. 5·34 +·04	Sept.-Oct 5·34 +·03

During the past week the market has been active with rates advancing daily. The following business is reported,

Antwerp.—Rates of 750 tons January shipment at 16s. 6d. seeds. Also 250 tons light seeds, January, at 15s. 6d. and 500 tons seeds, cotton, January, at 16s. 6d. For Antwerp or Rotterdam 250 tons for May at 16s. 3d. light seeds, 17s. seed cotton.

Dunkirk.—2,000 tons seeds, March, at 18s. 6d.

Hamburg.—(Harsa Line) 450 tons light seeds, March, at 17s. 6d. ; 500 tons light seeds. April, at 17s. ; and 250 tons light seeds, May, at 17s.

Liverpool-Marseilles.—(Anchor Line) 500 tons seeds for Marseilles, January, at 16s. 6d. ; 750 tons seeds for Marseilles. February, at 17s. 9d. ; and 1,000 tons seeds for Marseilles, March, at 16s. 6d. In addition to the above chow chow cargo has been booked for these ports at 19s. 6d. and cotton at 21s. and about 100 tons light cargo, March at 17s. and 100 tons each month, April to June light cargo at 16s. 6d. By the Ellerman Line 500 tons seeds, March, at 16s. 6d.

Hull.—7,250 tons light seeds, February, at 16s. 9d; and 1,250 light seeds March at 16s. 3d. By the Wilson Line 1,000 tons wheat each month for March, April and May at 19s. 6d; and 1,000 tons wheat each month June and July at 19s. Now asking 20s.

London.—(P. and O.) About 4,000 tons, March-April at 15s. 6d., and June at 15s. Now asking 16s. 6d.

Genoa :—100 tons light seeds, ready, at 18s., and cotton at 20s.

Fixtures :—S. S. "Woodbridge," January, at 23s., two p. p. excluding French ports a.s. "Barrington Court" January at 23s. Antwerp via Hull.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
During the week the amended estimate of the South American linseed crop was received and gives the quantity to be 3,800,000 quarters (a quarter being equal to 416lbs.) against 6,500,000 quarters given in October last. The present figure works out over 700,000 tons which is for in excess of last year crop. Since the publication of the said estimate the Home markets are quiet and the volume of business has been reduced.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12- 8-0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 11-14-0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
At the beginning of the week the tone of the market was very firm and a fair amount of business was put through but prices have receded under the influence of quiet Home markets crop reports from up-country are so far satisfactory and beneficial rains have been reported in the Punjab. Delhi still requires rain.

We quote :—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... " 8 2 0 R.T.
WHEAT :—
The high tendency of the market has been checked by selling orders received from up-country as a result of favourable weather reports. Beneficial rains are reported in some of the Punjab Districts and a few more showers by the end of this month will be welcome. Business with Europe is expected on large lines as crop reports are very promising.

We quote :—
Ready White Pissi 85 p. c. ... Rs. 5 2 0
White Delhi Apl-May " 5 3 3
POPPYSEED :—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
Forward ... ... " 11 5 0 R.T.
CASTORSEED :—
A moderate business, the market closing quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... ... Rs. 7 2 0 R.T
COTTONSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 26 0 0
GROUNDNUTS :—
Prices are slightly easier.
We quote :—
Bold ... ...Rs. 41 8 0
MOWRASEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 7 5 0 B.T.

WEEK RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	73,055 bales
Wheat	...	...	51,396 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	6,019 "
Rapeseed	...	...	1,446 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	56,696 "
Poppyseed	...	...	1,527 "
Groundnuts	...	...	66,579 "
Castorseed	...	...	27,346 "
Rice	...	...	93,035 "
Myrabollams	...	...	33,784 "
Cottonseed	...	...	135,374 "
Mowrasseed	...	...	1,680 "
Gram	...	...	41,413 "
Joowar	...	...	5,276 "
Maize	...	...	53,947 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—The demand continues slack, but owing to the firmness of the home markets, bazaar rates keep steady.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—We have no change to report. The market continues quiet.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues steady and the demand is very moderate. No business is being done owing to the high prices and distant shipment asked at home.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quiet. Prices at home are steady and manufacturers are quoting for distant shipment.

SHIRTINGS :—The market continues steady. There is no demand at present. The Bombay market is over-supplied and consequently very little business is being done.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow metal are unchanged at Home and the latest quotations are £75-5 and £63. Our market is steady but prices are far below Home level. Some sales of Rex Yellow metal at £61 are reported during the week.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukka" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° in Cases per case	5	0	0
Anchor cases per case	4	6	0

		Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	" 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	" 4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	" 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins " 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 3 14 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		" 3 4 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong and advancing.		" 3 14 2 per 2 tins.

SHARES.

The Market during this week has remained unchanged and quiet while in some cases rates have declined. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1767 1-2 X. D. Bank of Indias are quiet at Rs. 67 1-2. Bombay Merchants Bank shares are steady at Rs. 9 1-4. Indian Specie have ruled at and about Rs. 50. Eastern Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 80.

Press shares are quiet and have declined in prices Indian Cotton to Rs. 135, New Berars to Rs. 54); New Mofussils to Rs. 780. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares have declined to Rs. 415, Bombay United to Rs. 400; the Central India Spinning and Weaving Company shares have ruled at and about to Rs. 1,895; and Colaba Land and Mill Company shares at and about Rs. 1,220. Connoughts have changed hands at Rs. 212 1-2. Cresscents are quiet at Rs. 81 1-4; Davids have declined to Rs. 408 3-4; Edward Sassoon Mill Shares have changed hands at Rs. 208 3-4; Fazulbhoys are at and about Rs. 255; Framjee Petits are quiet at Rs. 345. Finlays at Rs. 977 1-2; Imperials have changed hands at Rs. 106; Jamabads are steady at Rs. 167 1-2; Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 742 1-2; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,420. Manockjee Petits to Rs. 2,665; New Great Easterns are quiet at Rs. 195. Phoenix are steady at Rs. 100. Standards have declined to Rs. 1,130; Swadeshis to Rs. 1,355. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are quiet at Rs. 577 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Limited are unchanged at Rs. 152 and Preference Shares are at Rs. 177; Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary Shares are at Rs. 282 1-2 and Preference Shares at Rs. 287 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company Shares are unchanged at Rs. 742 1-2; Shivrajpurs at Rs. 17 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 69; Defence shares to Rs. 118; and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 164; The Tata Hydro Electric Power S. Company Limited Ordinary shares are quiet at 270; and Preference shares at Rs. 250; Treachers are weak at Rs. 495; In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej Railway Company have changed hands at Rs. 650; Amritsar Palti at Rs. 123 to Rs. 124. Tapty Valley at Rs. 520; Ahmedabad Dholkas are quiet at Rs. 125; Central Provinces have changed hands at Rs. 38 and Guzerat Railway Company Limited at Rs. 59. The rest are unchanged at the previous quotations.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The net profit including Rs. 4,789-13-5 brought forward amounts to Rs. 71,971-15-0. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1911, which absorbed Rs. 24,087-12-0. The amount placed to preliminary expenses account on 30th June 1911 was Rs. 4 018-14-3. The Directors now propose:—to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1911 at the rate of 5 per cent free of income tax, which will absorb Rs. 24,087-12-0 to transfer to preliminary expenses account Rs. 4,136-10-0, to place to the Reserve fund Rs. 12,500-0-0, and to carry forward to the next account Rs. 3,140-14-9 making a total of Rs. 71,971-15-0.

CALCUTTA COAL SHARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.
The Calcutta coal share market was active again to-day at higher prices. The principa rise was in Bengals, which advanced eleven points, closing firm at seven hundred and eleven.

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—58 bales wool, D Nagjee; 154 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 3 bales silk and 2 bales silk kakoons, K Nixon and Co; 30 bales wool, B Mehta and Co; 16 tons oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 10,120 cwts wheat, 22 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 43 bales wool, M Balia; 44 bales wool, S Telockchand; 22 bales wool, S Begraj; 30 bales wool, R Peerchand; 71 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, P Moorlidhar; 2,200 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co; 550 bales cottonfly and waste, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.
Scindia s—10,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.
Scindia s—14 bales yarn, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Scindia s—5 casks skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Scindia s—700 casks skins, Enrico N Stein; 178 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR LONDON.
Oceana s—83 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.
Detmold s—124,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.
Detmold s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,090 cwts castorseed, H Magaulal.
Northumbria s—2,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Scindia s—50 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts wheat, 9,840 cwts teelseed, 11,300 cwts maize, 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,982 cwts wheat, 1,980 cwts. groundnuts, 2970 cwts gingellyseed, and 6 cwts rapeseed, J. Fachiri; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Northumbria s—3,000 cwts groundnuts, K Davchaud and Co; 66 bales cotton, P Dewram; 200 cwts oilbanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.
Sahara s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co; 50 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 1,057 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Bregenz s—1,500 cwts castorseed and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Trieste s—400 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Imani s—1,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR FIUME.
Bregenz s—110 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.
Trieste s—2001 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri; 4000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Trieste s—750 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.
Bregens s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschesk and Co; 55 bales cotton, Giddum and Co; 41 cwts animal guts, A D Meyer; 1240 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Trieste s—220 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 6,003 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 5,002 cwts gingellyseed and 200 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 990 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 220 bales cotton, the Bombay Co

FOR HONGKONG.
Himalaya s—250 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 75 cwts kismis, E C Nazar and Co; 250 bales twist and 142 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Himalaya s—175 bales twist. David Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Havildar s—1566 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.
Havildar s—1000 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1686 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.
Himalaya s—62 cwts gum, A H Maloji and Co.

The latest addition to "The Musician's Library," published by Macmillan and Co, and also by Stainer and Bell, is an eminently practical and readable volume on "Musical Composition" by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, written "in grateful memory of the Masters who taught me." The author does not claim that his work is in any way exhaustive, for it only touches the fringe of a great subject. It gives, clear

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE GAME OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The most picturesque, though not the most important, fact in the news from China is that the Imperial Princes have assented to the new edict referring the fateful question of Monarchy versus Republic to a National Convention. Unless their Imperial Highnesses have obtained convincing proof from the Premier that no other course remained, they may be pardoned the natural suspicion that Yuan Shih-kai is making less resistance to Republican demands than his loyal professions of the past few months implied. For the only ground on which he bases the new edict is that he has received a memorial from his own envoy, Tang Shao-yi, who has been prompted by the urgency of the opposing envoy, Wu Ting-fang. And both, in a way, may the Chinese for Tweedledum and Tweedledee playing the old tune of submission to expediency. One may pass by the prophecy that election for the Presidency will light on the head of that volatile petrel, Sun-yat-Sen. It is simply one of those rash calculations which are usually the cheap reward that Fleet Street bestows on conspirators of a communicative disposition. The real probability lies behind Yuan Shih-kai, whatever forms or hesitations he chooses to impose between himself and an honourable ambition. His present demand is for a trio of delegates from each province—a device which is curiously reminiscent of the three "cahiers" which were returned by each of the French provinces in 1789, and first showed the real strength of the nation's discontent. But the States-General lacked the patience and the leisure to digest them, and there lay all the trouble. It remains to see how far Yuan can dispense with preliminaries and "cut the cackle." If he can let the Throne down gently and strip the revolutionary programme of its bluster, he will possibly save the situation. And whether he lasts the pace or not, he will rank in history as a Temporiser of the First Class.

COUNT AEHRENTHAL AND HIS CRITICS.

Although they are now willing to concede that his worst faults have perhaps been those of manner rather than of deed, Englishmen have not approved of all that Count Aehrenthal has done as Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. But they recognise in him one of the few powerful and independent foreign statesmen of the day, and they are disposed to follow with a sympathetic interest the fight he is now making with the leaders of the war party in Austria-Hungary who are clamouring for the denunciation of the Treaty with Italy and active support of Turkey in the Tripolitan war. Count Aehrenthal has opposed these views stubbornly and yesterday, before the Committee of the Hungarian Delegations he had to submit to the indignity of what amounted to the public opposition of his own colleague, the Minister of War. As it happened, the Committee stood by the Foreign Minister, and General von Auffenberg's rather dictatorial harangue was coldly received. If many of its propositions were as inaccurate as the statement that England spends 40 per cent. of her total revenue on her Army, it is not surprising that the Committee received it with a certain frigidity. Count Aehrenthal's speech was correctness itself. His compliments on Germany's diplomatic success in the Moroccan negotiations will please the Wilhelmstrasse, and hurt no one: while the allusions to Italy, if not precisely enthusiastic, were, at any rate, as friendly as was possible in view of the feeling throughout Austria-Hungary of sympathy with Turkey in the war now in progress. And, as Count Aehrenthal undoubtedly speaks the sentiments of his Imperial master, he will probably succeed in the end in completely silencing his critics.

GYMNASTICS AND THE FEMALE FORM.

An A. R. A. has been giving his opinion on the subject of the figure of woman to a representative of the "Standard," and we regret to find that he regards the shape of the Venus of Milo as practically a vanished thing. He says it is practically impossible to get a model nowadays of normal feminine proportions, and he blames gymnastics for the change, attributing to it all sorts of unseemlinesses, such as shoulders too broad, waists too large, bone covered merely with skin, and "knotty bunches of muscles instead of soft curves." All which things may, as he remarks, be very beautiful in man, but amount to neither more nor less than an æsthetic atrocity in woman. One or two reflections arise out of all this. In the first place, it is doubtful if the girl who sits as an artist's model has ever known much of gymnastics. In the second place it is still more doubtful if the figure of the Venus of Milo was any more universal in its sculptor's time that it is to-day. In the third place: Is it really certain that gymnastics spoil women's figures? If so, how are the lovely figures of the supremely gymnastic Russian dancers to be accounted for? We have never yet heard or read a word that was not enthusiastic panegyric concerning the figures of Karsavina, Pavlova, and Kchessinska. Yet the gymnastics of the average English girl are mere child's play compared with those involved in a great dancer's training. One is afraid that the mourners over the alleged declining physique of the English girl will have to go farther than athletics for a convincing explanation of their discovery.

MORE "DEMOCRACY."

The "British Weekly" gives a delightful illustration of the sincerity with which Radicalism pays its devotions to "the will of the people." In the editorial columns of its current issue there is a high-flown demand for a more democratic control of foreign policy. "The nation must know what is going on, and must pronounce its verdict," and it is highly improper that "the peace of the nation should . . . be left in the custody of officials who may plunge us in a war at any moment." In other words, Sir Edward Grey, who persists in studying English rather than German interests, should be brought to the bar of public opinion and stopped from his nefarious proceedings. But in the adjacent column one finds that the right sauce for the Foreign Secretary is quite the wrong condiment for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the Insurance Acts is losing by-elections, "there must be as few bye-elections as possible," and "if the Government are wise, they will hold on though thirty by-elections go against them." Evidently, the nation should only "pronounce its verdict when the 'British Weekly,'" finds it quite convenient; and when it does so try break out of "the custody of officials," the duty of true Radicalism is to regard its struggles with a firm indifference. It does require the hand of the religious journalist to consecrate these paradoxes.

ANALOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

Fables, you may say, are the currency that passes between youth and age, whether we regard them as entertainment for the play-room or as a link between the morning of the world and this sophisticated age of ours. Æsop, though, appears to have shed part of his attraction for the youngsters of the present age, possibly because he has been paraphrased to death. He has been expanded until his simple apologues are unrecognisable; his moral tags have been inflated into lay sermons; and his trick of dialogue has given the cue to countless imitators to put into the mouths of all sorts of animals dialogues and interviews and autobiographies that have more ink and midnight oil in them than they have of the elements of earth and air and water. Small wonder, therefore, if our young folk come to regard animals either as food for museums and menageries, or pulpits for didactic twaddle of the Sandford and Merton order. Yesterday at the Royal Institution, the Secretary of the "Zoo" gave a new turn to the situation by a cheerful discourse on the childhood of animals. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell hit off analogies and differences between the incipient anthropoid and the undeveloped man, with light prehensile touches on the way that babes will cling to the parental walking-stick just as does the young gorilla to the ancestral branch. It is very soothing to think that were Christmas and civilisation to fade like a dream, our progeny could depend on their own extensors, and fall on their feet when their muscles gave out. But one hopes the nursemaids of the West End are looking after their younger charges to-day, or these may be having a bad time at the hands of experimental brothers in their early 'teens.

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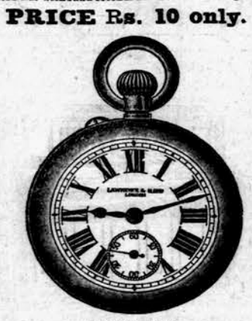

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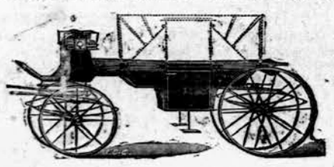

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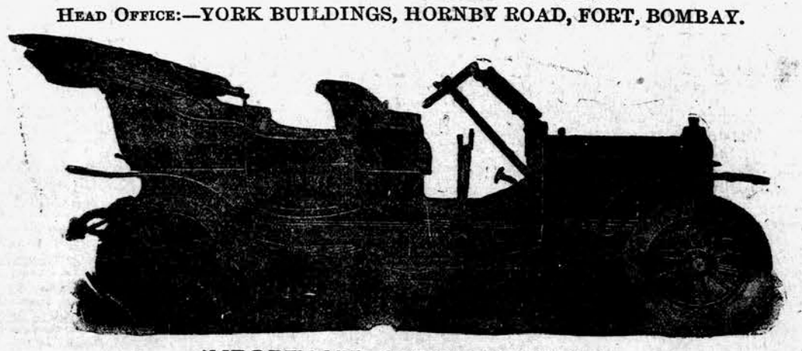

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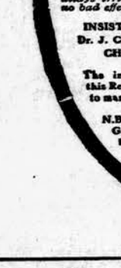

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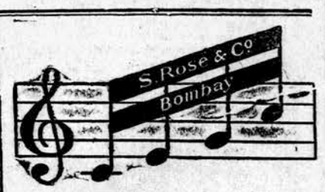
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